

Friendly Chats
With
Possible Americans

Hawkeye Civics
For
Worth While Folks



THE PRICE? LET'S MAKE IT A THRIFT STAMP.

FRIENDLY HOUSE

A SETTLEMENT FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

AT 1220 WEST THIRD STREET, DAVENPORT, IOWA



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THE SCOTT COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT DAVENPORT

CHATS WITH POSSIBLE AMERICANS

SOME HELP IN CIVICS GIVEN WORTH-WHILE FOLKS

HARRY E. DOWNER
HEAD RESIDENT OF FRIENDLY HOUSE
DAVENPORT, IOWA

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THE FRIENDLY HOUSE BROOKERY

THIS IS PRINTED FOR ANYBODY WHO WILL READ

A PREFACE.

This thin book was written by the head resident of Friendly House and the settlement drookery enlisted in its printing because it seemed as if there was some need of just such help for the possible Americans in Davenport, men from overseas who are really trying to learn of this land that they may gain citizenship here and who turn to all sources that promise aid. Some of the handbooks they buy are helpful; others give information either misleading or too general to be of value. None of the handbooks on the market fit Iowa conditions. The men who study them, already confused by random bits of knowledge they cannot piece together, are still more confused by the handbooks.

In this booklet the facts of government are, in large part, put in the question and answer form, not because this is the best way to learn these things, but because this is the method New Americans seem to prefer. Supervised reading directed to a focus would bring greater information and lessen the danger of the parrot viewpoint and parrot training. But this is the way the men want it, and in leading them to a difficult task their wishes must be considered.

Friendly House has always been interested in immigrants, appreciates their great contribution to American industry, to American social and artistic life and tries to help them feel at home in this great land of ours. Classes in English have been conducted. An annual welcome to the men who have attained citizenship through naturalization during the previous year is a pleasant event of the settlement winter. The beginning has been made of a series of smokers for aliens, who may be, perhaps, declarants or petitioners, and for lately naturalized citizens. The head resident of Friendly House has served as teacher of classes at the Davenport Institute where men study and prepare for the examination in civics at the court hearing for second papers.

Friendly House hopes to increase in usefulness to men and women, American in soul and spirit although not American in birth and lineage. It is good for all of us to remember that Americanism is not a matter of birth and descent; it is a devotion to principles that make strong our national life. America of the spirit welcomes to its brotherhood all men of all races who believe in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, who believe in the equality of privilege and opportunity, and in that form of government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed. To those born under the starry flag American citizenship is simply a blessed heritage; to those who attain it by naturalization it is a glorious achievement.

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THE TEACHER HAS A LITTLE CHAT WITH THE CLASS IN CIVICS ON

CITIZENSHIP.

A few minutes ago, just before time for the afternoon lesson, Mr. Goossen and I were talking, and he told me that he voted for President while he was in Arkansas, but someone told him at the last Presidential election that he could not vote in Iowa. Let us chat a while about this matter of citizenship and voting. Mr. Goossen tells me that he had not been in this country very long—coming here from Holland—but had taken out his first paper at the time he first voted in America. It is a good thing for all of you to know why it is possible for “first paper men” to vote in one state and not in another. Strange as it may seem, not all American citizens may vote, while those who are not citizens sometimes vote. This is because the United States controls citizenship and determines who may be considered citizens. It is a national matter. The right to vote is given by each state to its residents under such limitations as that state may fix without regard to the voting rules of other states. Citizenship is a national matter. Voting is a state matter. As I said before, not all citizens of the United States can vote. Children are citizens but have no vote. Women are citizens, but vote like men in only ten states. In other states they have a limited ballot. In Iowa, for instance, women may vote only at school elections for or against any plan that would cause the school district to borrow money. Some states do not allow a man to vote who cannot read and write. Some refuse the ballot to men who have not paid certain taxes. Other states are not at all particular, allowing even aliens to vote if they have taken out the first paper and have been in the state six months. Some of the states also allow the wives of such alien declarants to vote. It does not seem right to some of us that any state should let any immigrant not a citizen of the United States help elect the President who is an official of the United States government and not of any state. But there are states that do this. We Iowa Americans think we have made wise rules of election. In our state no man may vote unless he is an American citizen, native or naturalized, and has been in the state six months, in the county 60 days and in the voting precinct ten days. Each state is free to decide who may vote within its boundaries except that the Constitution limits a decision in one particular. At the close of the Civil war during which slavery was stopped, black people were made citizens and the United States Constitution was changed to forbid that anywhere in this country a citizen should be kept from voting on account of his race or color or because he had been a slave.

Now that this puzzle of citizenship and voting has been somewhat cleared, let us chat a while about American citizenship in general. You are all members of this class because you want to become citizens of the United States. We heartily welcome you here, because we are glad to help people like you. It is a very great thing to say, “I am an American citizen.” We are glad that you have chosen this for your

country and mean to become in heart and spirit thorough Americans. The way is open to you. The United States fought one war to gain world recognition of the American principle that a people has a right to self-government. We fought another war to defend and establish another American principle, that a man has a right to choose his citizenship, that a man born in a foreign land has a right to change his allegiance and become a citizen of this country. This privilege of American citizenship may not, however, be gained by all born in other lands. There are limitations of age and race and language, and other limitations as well, that we will talk over in other chats on naturalization in other lessons. Not all alien applicants are accepted, but when citizenship has once been bestowed, no foreign nation may claim the right to question our methods in receiving citizens. Naturalized citizens are protected in their American citizenship if this citizenship through choice is disputed by some foreign power.

The Constitution tells who are citizens. The Fourteenth amendment begins: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." All persons born in this country—that includes in our citizenship the children of alien parents, even the children of parents belonging to races like the Mongolian whose members cannot be naturalized. It includes children born to American parents traveling abroad and does not include children born to alien parents visiting in this country. A single woman of foreign birth may become a citizen by taking the various steps in naturalization just as a man takes them. Citizenship gained through naturalization includes the wife of the new citizen and such of his minor children of foreign birth as come to this country to live. The widow of a man who has taken out his first paper may become a citizen—and her minor children in this land with her—by completing the process of gaining citizenship which her husband began. If a single woman is qualified for citizenship in accordance with naturalization requirements, she may become a citizen of the United States by marrying a citizen either native or naturalized. Persons coming to this country as minor children must gain citizenship by taking all steps in naturalization if their parents did not win citizenship for them in the naturalization court before these children became of age. A minor child of foreign birth cannot gain citizenship through being adopted by an American citizen.

The claims of step-children to citizenship were definitely set forth in instructions of the Attorney General of the United States, dated 1918, regarding the registration of alien enemies. One paragraph reads: "The marriage of an alien widow to an American citizen during the minority of her children naturalizes as American citizens such of her minor children as are dwelling in the United States at the time of said marriage." Still more liberal is this definition: "If the second or subsequent husband of an alien widow becomes naturalized as an American citizen, the minor children of such widow residing permanently in the United States at the time of the naturalization of such husband are thereby naturalized as American citizens."

Now a few words as to the loss of American citizenship. In line with the American principle that every man may choose his country our government freely allows American citizens who wish to change allegiance to become naturalized in another country and become citizens of that country. This permission is withheld, however, when this nation is at war. An especial rule permitting expatriation is made for naturalized citizens. If such a citizen shall again make his home for two years in the country of which he was formerly a citizen, or for five years in another foreign country, he will be considered as having given up his American citizenship, unless he has taken pains to keep alive through our foreign consular service his connection with this land. Even as an alien woman gains citizenship by marrying an American citizen, an American woman loses her citizenship by marrying an alien. She then takes his nationality. If later she shall cease to be the wife of an alien, she may regain American citizenship in one of several ways provided by naturalization laws.

Do not be offended by the word "alien." It is not a bad name I am calling you. Alien means "another." It is a short way of saying, "a citizen of another land." Our laws talk of alien friends and alien enemies. An alien enemy is one who still owes allegiance to a country with which the United States is at war. We who have lived beside him may know that he is a good fellow, a law-keeping, sober, saving man who will make a fine citizen when he is allowed to become an American. But just now he is an "alien enemy" in the law books and cannot take out his second paper until peace comes. He must be patient, meanwhile, and enjoy the goodwill of his American neighbors and hope for the time to come soon when he can line up with the rest of us in proud and contented American citizenship.

One of the men in the second row has asked about Indians and if they are citizens. They surely are Americans; they were here first, but I do not know if they have been allowed the privileges of citizenship. I will look it up and tell you what I find out.

A CHAT WITH THE CLASS ON

THE PRIVILEGES OF ALIENS.

America is very good to aliens. Under our kind laws it is possible for a man who comes from another land to live in Davenport, or elsewhere, year after year, without asking for citizenship. He may own his own home, engage in business, make money under the guarding care of our laws. This money he is free to send to banks in his own land. He may make entry and afterward own a fine tract of public land. The wife of a declarant who becomes insane may make a homestead entry under the public land laws of this country. If she later cares to do so, she may become a citizen, and thus give citizenship to her minor children, without taking out her first paper.

Iowa also grants to the alien great liberty and protection of law. He can own property, real and personal, like a citizen. He can buy, sell and inherit property which the law protects from plundering and

which local authority guards from loss by theft or destruction by fire. He is safeguarded in his enjoyment of the blessings of freedom which we share with him. He may sue for debt or recover personal damages through the courts. He may take out a patent on an invention and protect his trademark by appeal to law. Should his country engage in war with ours, he is secure in person and property until he is ordered to leave the United States, and that is not likely to happen. He comes and goes freely, crossing state lines without a passport or police registry. When he dies, he may bequeath his property to whom he may please and the Iowa courts see that his wishes are carried out. The alien is expected to pay taxes, if he has property, but in no other respect is he asked to get under the burden of responsibility of maintaining or defending this land where he lives in peace and raises, perhaps, a family of aliens.

I wonder if you do not agree with me in thinking that there should be some date in every alien's stay in this land, whether it be five years or ten years from landing, in any event, some date, when he should make arrangements to stay, or thank us for his pleasant visit and kiss us goodbye. He should have every opportunity to inform himself as to American citizenship and then make up his mind if he wants it for himself, his wife and his children. Some aliens think of how much better off they are here and are grateful to this land of opportunity. Others are not. They bring with them hatred for all the government they have known and keep on hating our kind government, as well. Such guests make American people very, very tired.

One day in a citizenship class I asked the alien men present what return each could make for the protection given by our government. One man answered, "Obey the laws and keep my mouth shut." That seems a little abrupt, but when you think it over the answer has merit. It is a good rule for guests in any home, for aliens in any land, if by keeping one's mouth shut is meant to keep from noisy class hatred and from creating strife, from malicious discontent and from abuse of the government which makes life worth living. Americans get restless when constantly criticised by foreigners who are aliens, or by foreigners who have remained foreigners clear through the naturalization process. To such people one wishes to say, "Why, in heaven's name did you leave such a beautiful country as yours must be, and why—also in heaven's name—do you not go back?"

THE TEACHER TALKS TO THE CLASS AT THE DAVENPORT INSTITUTE ON

NATURALIZATION.

This long word is one you will soon become familiar with in this class. That is what we talk about. Nat-u-ral-i-za-tion—give it all its syllables when you say it—is the process a nation takes to adopt the citizens of another nation. In this way America makes you a part of the government, for here the people rule. You enter into all the privileges enjoyed by the native citizens. Well, no—there is one exception.

You can never become the President or Vice President of the United States, but there are quite a number of us who were born here, all right, who are not planning to serve as President this year, and live in the White House, which perhaps you know, is the home of the President at Washington, D. C. D. C.? That means District of Columbia. We have one state, the national capital, many other cities and towns, and counties as well, named Washington, and for a good reason.

In our chat on citizenship we talked of limits put on naturalization by United States law. Of people born in foreign lands only those of the white race and those of African birth or descent are allowed to enter citizenship through naturalization. Only those of proper race, 21 years of age, living in this country and intending to make it their home, can become citizens in this way. To be naturalized an alien must have been a resident of the United States five years and have kept the laws of state and nation. He must have two friends who are citizens themselves and who will swear with him to these facts. They must also swear that he will make a good American citizen. The naturalization laws make an exception to the rule of five years of residence in the case of an alien who having first taken out his first paper shall serve three years on a merchant vessel of the United States. Such a man may go into court with his first paper and his discharge and certificate of good conduct on ship and be admitted to citizenship without delay or further proof of fitness. He is also entitled to protection as an American citizen while serving on board the merchant ship, if he has declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

The man who asks for citizenship through naturalization must be neither anarchist nor polygamist. He must renounce all debt of racial obligation, all allegiance to the country from which he came. He must be loyal to this government. He must take our flag for his flag. For the rights he will gain he must assume the duties of the new citizenship. He must be an hundred per cent American. And throughout the trip from alienism to citizenship the alien should remember that naturalization is a privilege which he seeks and not a right which he may demand.

One of the conditions under which an alien secures citizenship by naturalization is that he shall convince the court which gives him his second paper that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution. We will learn of these principles in a later lesson. For fear you may have a picnic that day and miss the lesson, I will tell you three of the finest principles of the Constitution in three words—liberty, equality and justice. Don't forget them. An alien who is 18 years of age may gain citizenship at any time before he is 21 by the naturalization of his parents, or if for any reason he does not expect to secure citizenship in that way, he can begin naturalization proceedings for himself. An alien, if he is 18 years of age, may apply for his first paper at any time after he reaches this country. Two years later he can get his second paper, providing he has then lived in this country for a term of five years. The Bureau of Naturalization at Washington expects that during the years between the issuing of the first and second papers that the man who told of his intention to gain citizenship will fit himself to deserve

it, that he will keep busy in learning English, in studying the Constitution and in finding facts about our government. Those who grant citizenship must satisfy themselves on three grounds—residence, character and loyalty. The rule of five years' continuous residence does not prevent a visit to the old homeland. In the second point, that of character, the petitioner must show himself to be one who keeps the laws, must show that he is peaceable and well-disposed. Felons, thieves, murderers, law-breakers, are not admitted to citizenship. Courts have held that in states where gambling is prohibited gambling aliens may not expect to become American citizens. Also that in states like Iowa where the statutes prohibit liquor selling, a man who breaks this law may be refused citizenship. The subject of loyalty is a fine one and a big one. It shall have a chat all by itself one of these days.

That you may have a look at the end from the beginning, let me read to you the oath of allegiance which closes the process of naturalization. When a man has once said these words he is no longer an alien; he is neither declarant nor petitioner, but an American citizen ready to receive his certificate of citizenship. The oath:

"I hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to—name of sovereign of country—of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign or domestic, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

There is a great deal packed in that single sentence.

Masses of people have been made citizens of the United States in the past in several ways—by conquest, by purchase of territory, by treaty, by admission of new states. We are concerned just now with individual citizenship gained in court through naturalization. Many people do not like to go into a court room. They are not exactly afraid, but it is not, to them, a pleasant place to enter. They think of crime and punishment when anyone talks of a court. Such people should remember that courts protect and defend much more than they punish. Nobody would have any rights if the law and court did not guard him. A man who asks for citizenship is not put on trial for doing wrong. He is in court only to meet helpful men always on the lookout for those foreigners who will make good citizens if given the chance. The judge is your friend and will help you. The examiner who represents the United States government in court is not there to trouble you or trap you with questions you do not understand that you may feel foolish and be laughed at. He will be polite to you and will do you a favor if he can. He comes from the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington, and these men are always glad to give a welcome to those who are worthy and are doing the best they can to become citizens. Of course it is the duty of the judge and examiner to be as watchful to keep out the unfit as to grant citizenship to those ready and worthy.

They want to be kind and they must be just. Do not be afraid of them. I have seen several courts of naturalization in session. I have never seen a man turned away from the gates of American citizenship that I thought deserved to enter. I do not believe any man who was refused citizenship could say he was not given every opportunity to make good.

In these years of your naturalization do not pay money to men who would take your money for showing you a way to "stand in" with anybody in authority or beat the government. The men in the office of the Clerk of the District Court will tell you all you need to know and will help you at every step. Unless you have to pay money to them for lost papers or unless your witnesses cost you money, the expense of your naturalization should not be more than the dollar paid when you take out your first paper and the fee of \$4.00 you pay when you make your petition for naturalization. Do not try to do anything different from the plain course laid down in the naturalization laws. These laws are filled with warnings of fines and imprisonment for those who would work fraud in these matters. Do not try to defeat the plain purpose of these laws—an honest transfer of American citizenship to worthy aliens who wish to make the stars and stripes their flag. Those who break government laws are mighty sure to learn that it is no joke to fool with Uncle Sam. He is not much of a joker.

A CHAT WITH EMIL SCHULTZ ABOUT

TAKING OUT THE FIRST PAPER.

You have been in this country a long time, Mr. Schultz, and have never tried to become a citizen. Now you have made up your mind that you want to become an American in record as well as in fact. This is something, I think, you should have done long ago, but we will forget that now that you have started right. At some future time the government will see that every alien has a chance to learn all about America and then will insist that he either take out citizenship papers within a reasonable time or else go back to the land whence he came.

To become naturalized the first thing you should do is to go to the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the court house at Davenport and tell him of your wish to make a declaration of intention, or as we usually say, to take out your first paper. You cannot do this by writing to the Clerk or by sending a friend. You must go yourself. You do not need any witnesses for this visit. A man does not need to speak English. In some cities of the United States aliens are naturalized in the Federal Court. The Federal Court which meets in Davenport does not do this work but leaves the granting of citizenship to the local state court, our District Court, whose Clerk has an office in the court house.

On your first visit to the Clerk of the District Court you can ask for a blank called, "Facts for Declaration of Intention." This you can take home and fill out at your leisure, or you can have a friend do it for you.

After a reasonable time you should take this blank, now carefully filled, to the Clerk's office. As before, you need no witnesses. You pay the Clerk his fee of \$1.00 and he will write out from the blank you have filled your **first paper** and hand it to you. Look it over carefully for mistakes before you leave the office. If you find a mistake, however small, ask the Clerk to correct it. Be sure that you have told the truth in all matters asked you. Any misstatement will make your paper of no account and may get you into trouble, beside. Be

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Naturalization Service

NOTE.—A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the declaration. If the applicant landed on or after June 29, 1906, his declaration should not be filed until the name of the vessel is definitely given (or the name of the railroad and border port in the United States through which the alien entered), as well as the date of arrival.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of one dollar must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

My name is
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.)

Age: years. Also known as.....
(Give age at last birthday.) (If alien has used any

other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

Occupation: Complexion:

Height: feet inches. Weight: pounds.

Color of hair: Color of eyes:

Other visible distinctive marks:
(If no visible distinctive marks, so state.)

Where born:
(City or town.) (Country.)

Date of birth:
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

Present residence:
(Number and street.) (City or town.) (State, Territory or District.)

Emigrated from:
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States.) (Country.)

Name of vessel:
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of convey-

ance or name of transportation company should be given.)

Last place of foreign residence:
(City or town.) (Country.)

*I am married; the name of my wife is

*she was born at.....and now resides at

I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to
(Write name and title of sovereign and country of

which now a subject; or if citizen of a Republic, write name of Republic only.)

Port of arrival:
(City or town.) (State or Territory.)

Date of arrival in United States:
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

*NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.—Two lines indicated by the *contain information which is provided for by blanks on the latest declaration of intention form: until such time as you may be supplied with forms containing these blank spaces the information called for herein should be inserted immediately above the twelfth line, which begins, "It is my bona fied intention," etc., as requested in circular letter of January 5, 1916.

sure that the name you have given the Clerk is your full and true old-country name. You must give this one, true, old-country name all through the naturalization proceedings. Do not give any shortened form of your real name or some new name that your friends in America have told you to take. If you are known by any name beside your true name, that second name must be given to the Clerk also. Stick to your full and true old-country name until the time comes for taking out your second paper. Just before you are given full citizenship you will have a chance to change your name, if you have a reason, by making a request of the court.

If you will study the reprint of the blank, "Facts for Declaration of Intention," printed in your civics class text-book, before you go to the court house to look after the matter, and will write down the answers you will be called on to make, on a piece of paper, and take it with you on your first visit to the office of the Clerk of the District Court, you may be able to take this important step toward citizenship by going only once to the court house. But be sure and have your answers tell the truth. If you tell lies, you will start something you can't finish.

When you have given the clerk a chance to make all corrections of mistakes and are sure that you are covering up nothing that the government should know, take your first paper home with you and try and keep it safe. You will need it to get your second paper. This first paper is good in any naturalization court in any state. You may need it many times, If you should die or become insane, your wife and children might need it.

You must use this first paper to get your second paper not less than two years and not more than seven years from the date it was written. If you wait longer than seven years, your first paper will not be any good. You will have to take out another one and your coming into citizenship will be set back another two years.

If you lose your first paper, you can get a copy of it, but it will take a little time and some money. You will go again to the Clerk of the District Court in the court house and write down the fact of loss, with the time and place as near as you can, and to the truth of this statement you must make oath. Your request is sent to Washington. If after looking into your claim of loss, everything seems all right, the Bureau of Naturalization will write the Clerk in Davenport to make a copy of the lost paper for you. The Clerk will write you a letter when your copy is ready. If you should move from Scott county, Mr. Schultz, and afterward should find that you have lost your first paper, you should go to the Clerk of the nearest naturalization court and have him fill in the proper blank which will bring as soon as possible the copy you want through Washington and Davenport. This service will naturally cost you a little money but not much.

Many facts must be given to the Clerk to secure your first paper, Mr. Schultz. You must tell your full name and address, your age and your occupation. You must tell the color of your hair and eyes, your height and weight. The date and place of your birth are written down, the last foreign place where you lived, the name of the port

whence you sailed and the port of arrival. The name of the ship on which you came to the United States, the date you arrived and the place where you now live are all entered. These things all make certain who you are. If an immigrant did not arrive by ship but crossed the border from Canada or Mexico, the questions are changed to bring out these facts.

There are certain border cities where it is lawful for an immigrant to enter the United States. The list: In Maine—Eastport, Calais, Vanceboro, Fort Kent, Fort Fairfield, Van Buren, Houlton, Madawaska and Lowellton; in New Hampshire—Beecher's Falls; in Vermont—Island Pond, Newport, Richford, St. Alban's, Swanton and Alburg; in New York—Rouse's point, Malone, Fort Covington, Nyando, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Clayton, Cape Vincent, Charlotte, Olcott, Lewiston, Niagara Falls and Buffalo; in Ohio—Cleveland and Toledo; in Michigan—Detroit, St. Clair, Huron and Sault Ste. Marie; in Illinois—Chicago; in Minnesota—Duluth, Ranier, Noyes, Warroad, Beaudette and International Falls; in North Dakota—Hannah, Pembina, Neche, Walhalla, Portal and St. John; in Montana—Sweet Grass and Gateway; in Idaho—Porthill and Eastport; in Washington—Marcus, Oroville, Sumas and Blaine; in Texas—Brownsville, Hidalgo, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio and El Paso; in Arizona—Douglas, Naco and Nogales; in California—Andrade, Calexico, Tia Juana and Campo.

In taking out your first paper, Mr. Schultz, you must swear that you wish to break all ties of duty to any foreign government and that you are neither an anarchist nor polygamist. Better look after your first paper right away. You might have been a citizen long ago.

Before we separate for the day is there anything left over from the last lesson that we should clear up? The Indians and their citizenship? You are right, Mr. Petersen. Since the last chat I have been looking into the status of the first Americans. Perhaps some of you know that our government set aside large tracts of public lands for the homes of the different tribes of Indians and these lands were owned by the tribes rather than by individuals. Lately many Indians have been given or allotted shares of these tribal lands for individual ownership, and citizenship has been given to such Indians as well as others who seem to be ready to take their share in the responsibilities of citizenship. A poster issued by the government in connection with the registry June 5, 1918, of young men for conscription for service in the great war gives the situation definitely: "An Indian is a citizen if (1) he or his father or mother, prior or before he attained the age of 21, was allotted prior to May 8, 1906; (2) if he was allotted subsequent to May 8, 1906, and received a patent in fee to his land; (3) if he was residing in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life." The word "allotted" covers the transfer to him by the government of his share of the land owned by his tribe.

Anything farther? So there is one thing more. Mr. Stepanek, our bachelor friend in the third row, says he has no widow and hopes he never will have, but that he is interested in widows and wants to know what happens to the citizenship of a married woman, formerly an alien,

who gained American citizenship by marrying an American citizen, if her husband dies or she is divorced from him. Such a woman keeps her American citizenship while she "stands alone," as our immigrant friends say, until she wants to change it and become the citizen of her own country again or of any foreign country. Good bye till next time.

A HURRY-UP CHAT WITH THE CLASS OF CANDIDATES FOR CITIZENSHIP ON

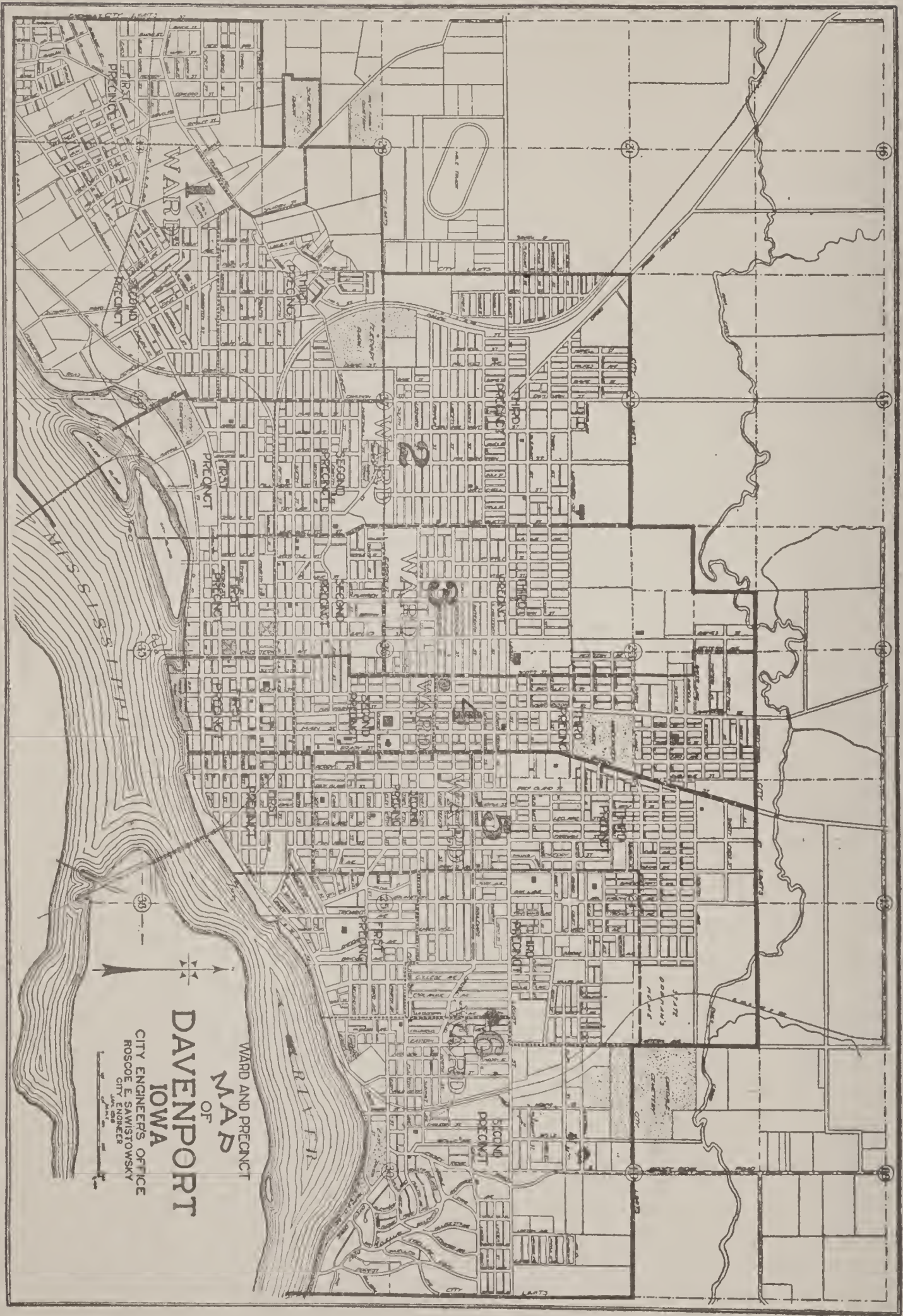
THE NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

Your teacher has an extra heavy load of news for you this week. He has been working his mind overtime trying to understand the new law which has just been passed by Congress which greatly changes methods of naturalization. It is more than probable that I will make some mistakes in telling you what the law provides. Law is hard to understand, but I have done my best to line up the English of the thing and we will all hope for the best. This law which was approved May 9, 1918, has new provisions and also revises older laws. The details may be tiresome to some of you, but I hope that among such a number each point may strike someone as having interest for himself or his friends. The principal features of the law have been made desirable by the great war in which the United States is now engaged.

Under the new law any alien serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war may file his petition for naturalization, or, as we commonly say, may take out his second paper, without taking out his first paper, and without being required to furnish proof of the customary five years of residence.

Another provision for enlisted aliens that does not have especial reference to the present war takes the place of previous laws of the same sort. Any alien, aged 21 or older, who has been enlisted in the Armies of the United States, either Regular or Volunteer Forces, or the National Army, the National Guard, or Naval Militia of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or in the State Militia in Federal Service, or in the United States Coast Guard, or who has served for three years on board of any merchant or fishing vessel of the United States of more than 20 tons burden, and while still in the service of the United States on re-enlistment or reappointment, or within six months after an honorable discharge or separation therefrom, or while on furlough to the Army Reserve or Regular Army Reserve after honorable service, may on presentation of his first paper, petition for his second paper without giving proof of the usually required five years of residence in the United States. The same privilege is also given any Porto Rican not a citizen, of the same age, of like enlistment and service.

The obligation to prove five years' residence in the United States is also lifted for any native-born Filipino, 21 years and older, who having been enlisted in the United States Navy or Marine Corps or the Naval Auxiliary service and has served three years before being honorably discharged therefrom or who has received an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, if the representative



of the Bureau of Naturalization shall find that such residence cannot be established.

Another division of the new law has to do with the alien declarant who has served in the United States Army or Navy or the Philippine constabulary and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has been accepted for service in either the Army or Navy on condition that he become a citizen of the United States. The gaining of citizenship is made easier for such a man by allowing him to petition for naturalization on proof furnished by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, of continued residence within the United States for three years immediately preceding his petition. In these cases only residence in the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence required to be established for purposes of naturalization.

Under the law of 1906 petition for naturalization must be filed in the court having jurisdiction over the applicant. This requirement is waived by the new law for all of the men of whom we have been talking. These favored applicants for citizenship may appear in the most convenient court with two witnesses and there pass the preliminary examination.

Naturalization is made very easy for those having honorable discharge papers from United States military or naval service and for those having certificate of service showing good conduct signed by a duly authorized officer or by the masters of vessels upon which applicants for citizenship have served. These discharge papers and certificates are to serve as proof of both residence and moral character. Two witnesses are needed to establish the identity of the petitioner.

In becoming naturalized aliens actually in the military or naval service of the United States need not file the certificate of arrival with the petition for naturalization. They pay no fees to the Clerk of the Federal Court. Any alien who was in the military service of the United States May 9, 1918, and who may not be within the jurisdiction of any court competent to naturalize may file his petition for second paper without personally appearing before the Clerk of the Court and without taking the oath of allegiance to this country in open court. The term of residence within the United States may be established by two witnesses and the term of military service shall be established by two other witnesses.

Every alien seaman who has declared his intention and has served three years upon a merchant or fishing vessel of this country shall be deemed an American citizen for the purpose of serving on such vessel, and shall be protected in his rights of citizenship.

Another section of the law has most beautiful news for you folks. It tells of government preparation of books and bulletins for candidates for citizenship, and that description fits you people very well.

A further provision of the new law welcomes back to American citizenship those who took an oath of allegiance to any foreign power at war with a country with which the United States is now at war. Many American citizens were fighting in the armies of England, France

and Italy against the central European powers previous to the time when the United States entered the war, and some are still with the colors of the allies. In entering the armies of these other nations these men lost their allegiance to this country. To regain American citizenship it is only necessary under this law of 1918 for these men to take an oath of allegiance to the United States in any court competent to naturalize or before any United States consul abroad.

The securing of American citizenship is made easy by another section of the new law for "any person who is serving in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the existing war," and for "any person who before the termination of the existing war may have been honorably discharged from the military or naval services of the United States on account of disability incurred in the line of duty." For such persons there is no requirement of proving residence in either state or nation. They are not required to prove good character, either, their certificate of honorable discharge being sufficient to cover this point. There must be, however, two witnesses in court to establish the fact that the applicant is the individual named in the discharge papers.

One notable point of this new law is the widening of the door of entry to citizenship to admit representatives of a race new in American citizenship. The red race is now making good its claim to recognition through native birth and other grounds. Citizenship has been given people of the white and black races only through naturalization for many years. This law opens the way for the first representatives of the brown race to enter citizenship, also through naturalization. You will remember that I told you a few minutes ago that any native-born Filipino may become an American citizen through serving in the United States Navy or in the Marine Corps or in the Naval Auxiliary service. But the door is only ajar to the brown race and only our Malayan brother of the Philippines can join the American family circle at this time.

The framers of this new law had the defender of our country always in mind and in looking around for others who had not had the way to citizenship smoothed for them they found a class of aliens not provided for by previous portions of the law. These are aliens who prior to January 1, 1900, served in the armies of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom. These men may be admitted to citizenship upon petition without taking out first papers. Any such discharged soldier is not required to prove more than one year's residence in the United States previous to his application to become a citizen, and the court admitting such alien, shall in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied with competent proof of such person's having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The new law gives the President authority to relieve the disabilities of any alien enemy of proved loyalty who cannot gain citizenship through the means outlined above. The President may free such a man from the discomforts of being an alien enemy by giving him permission to petition for naturalization.

The new law has a provision much like one formerly in force. It concerns people who thought that they were citizens and later find that they are not and never have been. The new law says that any person, not an enemy alien, who lived uninterruptedly in the United States during the period of five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date qualified to become a citizen of the United States, except that he had not taken out his first paper, and who during that five years, or before that period of five years, exercised erroneously the rights and performed the duties of an American citizen in good faith because he was mistaken or was poorly informed as to his standing as a citizen, may petition for a second paper without taking out the first paper, and upon proof that he has acted as a citizen of the United States may be admitted as a real citizen of the United States upon complying in all other respects with the requirements of the naturalization law.

In explaining this portion of the law naturalization officials hold that enemy aliens may also take advantage of a similar cordial clause in an earlier law. They write, "Their right having existed prior to the existence of a state of war with the two sovereignties has not been denied by the amendatory legislation contained in the Act of May 9, 1918."

A citizenship law passed many years ago provided that no alien enemy might be naturalized during the time that the country to which he owed allegiance was at war with the United States. The law just passed, bearing the date, May 9, 1918, has changed this in some instances. Congress after due deliberation has made some exceptions and President Wilson has signed his approval. The general rule for alien enemies is stated in this way,—“No alien who is a native, citizen, subject or denizen of any country, State or sovereignty with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States.” And now comes the exception that will bring joy to a number of you who wish to become Americans in record as well as in fact, but have been compelled to wait outside the closed gate since America entered the great war. This gate is now swinging open just wide enough to admit a good number of you, and I am glad that this great, good fortune has come to you. All alien enemies who are natives of Germany who made declaration of intention not less than two years before April 6, 1917, and not more than seven years before that date—Wait a minute. Let's put it another way—all German enemy aliens who took out their first papers between April 6, 1910, and April 6, 1915 or were entitled to become citizens without taking out first papers April 6, 1917, or if their petitions for naturalization were then pending, and they were otherwise entitled to admission, may be admitted to citizenship notwithstanding that hostile acts of their native land have given them the unhappy condition of alien enemies. A great opportunity is within your reach.

The paragraph just ended took up the chance of the alien enemy of German birth. The privilege of gaining citizenship is also extended to natives of Austro-Hungary who had filed their declarations of intention between the dates December 7, 1910 and December 7, 1915, or

who were entitled to become citizens without taking out first papers December 7, 1917, and also to those whose petitions of naturalization were pending on that date.

To secure naturalization under this clause of the new law the alien enemy must see that the Clerk of the Court has opportunity to give 90 days' notice to the authorities at Washington, that the Bureau of Naturalization may be represented in open court when the petition for naturalization shall come up for final hearing. The representative of the government will have full authority to postpone hearings on such petition from time to time as he may deem best. It is also plainly stated in the law that this law shall not interfere with dealing with an alien enemy according to law previous to the time of his actual naturalization. In fact it is well for all naturalized citizens to be very careful as to their deeds and conversation at all times and especially during the great war now in progress. The papers printed the other evening a ruling of the Attorney General of the United States that naturalized citizens of proved disloyalty may have their citizenship papers cancelled, may be interned until the end of the present war, and then sent back across the ocean to face an uncertain welcome.

Owing to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the length of time that first papers issued before a date in 1906 were good there has been some uneasiness as to the validity of certificates of naturalization issued following the use of such first papers. All of this uncertainty is swept away by the new law which expressly states that all certificates of naturalization granted up to December 31, 1918, upon petitions for naturalization filed prior to January 31, 1918, upon declarations of intention filed prior to September 27, 1906, are valid so far as the declaration of intention is concerned.

The Clerk of the District Court tells me that he has a letter from the Naturalization Bureau at Washington in which there is a paragraph that he thinks will bring good news to some of you although he does not know exactly what is meant. No details are given. The letter says that when the declaration of intention was less than two years old at the commencement of the war with either sovereignty—April 6, 1917, for Germany and December 7, 1917, for Austria—or in cases where the Declaration of Intention was taken out after the existence of war, applications for naturalization may be made to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. If your first paper has a date that corresponds with the conditions named, and you cannot secure citizenship by ordinary means, I would advise you to ask the Clerk of the District Court to proceed in the matter for your relief.

If you have no questions, I wish to square myself a little. In our first chat on "Citizenship" the statement was made that alien enemies could not become citizens during the duration of the war which made them alien enemies. The law of May 9, 1918, passed since our first chat, has made exceptions to that general rule. In the chat on "Naturalization" you were told that only members of the white and black races might be naturalized. The new law admits representatives of the brown race for the first time in the nation's history. In this

same chat an exception was noted to the requirement that a petitioner for first paper must prove five years of residence within the United States. The new law lists several classes of aliens who are excused from proving the usual five years.

Now if you people can remember all that I have told you today, you can go into business as naturalization lawyers without further delay. If there is nothing further, most patient Perhaps Americans, we will separate.

A FRIENDLY CHAT THAT HAS TO DO WITH

THE DECLARANT.

Today I want to chat especially with one of the men who has made declaration of his intention to become an American citizen, or has taken out his first paper, as we commonly say. He is now a declarant and has more rights in some states than other aliens who have not taken this step. This declarant is our Greek classmate Bill Baker, or as he was known in Crete, Vasilus Bekerius. If he had time, he could tell us of the Greek immigrant's belief that Americans do not like the long names most Greeks bring with them and how, for this reason, any man named Constantinos becomes Gus and Demetrios turns into Jim and Pagniotos into Pete, and he could tell us of all the chopping that makes common American names of musical Greek ones. Our friend Vasilus has taken an oath that he wants to become an American citizen. I think he means it. He loves liberty and he loves America. But I want to tell him—and it is meant for all of you—that unless you get ready for the next step in naturalization with the best speed you can, it will look as if you have some selfish reason for gaining a foothold in this country and are not really filled with a desire to gain the proud position of an American citizen.

This country expects that the time between the declaration of intention and the court hearing shall be used by the declarant in becoming ready and fit for citizenship. He should learn of America, something of its history and geography, something of its lines of industry—not a great deal, but he should know enough of this country to be deemed worthy of becoming a part of it. He ought to learn of the forms of democratic government and study the Constitution that he may get a fair idea of the principles of the great foundation law to which he is supposed to show attachment. If he has not a good knowledge of the English language, he should get it.

Mr. Bekerius, you have assured me that you have been learning how the nation is governed, also the State of Iowa and the city of Davenport. You are trying to get a good knowledge of the Scott county officials and what they do and of the duties of the township officers and the duties of the school board. It is a hard matter to learn so many things, and the whole plan of government in America may seem to you to be pretty badly mixed up, but it is a good system for

people who govern themselves and anyone who wants to be any kind of an American citizen ought to want to be a good one and a good citizen knows these things. All of this knowledge will be needed when you face the examiner in court, and you can learn it much easier if you keep on coming to such a class as this and learn it in company with other men and with the help of a teacher. Here we talk things over and you find out whether you have got a wrong idea from a book. It is hard to study it out all alone.

There is one thing each of you men can do that will help this country and help your friends—talk to other men from your old homeland beyond the ocean about American citizenship. Find if they mean to stay in this country. Urge such men to become citizens and tell them how. Tell them to go to night school and learn English. They will listen to you.

Some time before the two years is up and the date has come when you can file your petition for citizenship, Mr. Bekerius, be sure that everything is ready. If your first paper is lost, get a copy made. You came to America after June 29, 1906, so that you will need to get from the Clerk a blank, "Request for Certificate of Arrival." To this blank is attached a list of questions, the same list that a man who came before June 29, 1906, fills when he asks for naturalization. When all the lines are written in, this blank is sent to the Commissioner at Washington. When the matter has been gone over there, you will receive notice that the certificate has been sent to the Clerk. The Clerk will also write you when he has the certificate and state-

Form 2226

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

For Use of Aliens Arriving After June 29, 1906

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Naturalization Service

Notice to the Clerk of the Court.

This form is to be used only where an alien arrived in this country after June 29, 1906.

When an alien desires to petition for naturalization, this form should be given to him before he is permitted to file his petition, and the execution of the petition for naturalization should not be commenced until the certificate of arrival is received by the clerk of the court. The alien should be directed to complete the letter below and carefully fill in all the blanks in this form, as the information is necessary to obtain the certificate of arrival, and will aid the clerk of the court in filing the petition for naturalization. The alien should then mail this form to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

That official will at once take steps to obtain and forward to the clerk of court the certificate of arrival required by section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, to be attached to and made a part of the petition at the time of its filing. The statement of facts will also be forwarded to the clerk of the court. Notice will also be given to the alien that the certificate has been sent to the clerk of the court named by him.

Commissioner of Naturalization,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I came to this country after June 29, 1906. Please obtain a certificate showing my arrival in the United States and forward it to the Clerk of the.....

(Give on these two lines title of court and city or town, and county and State where court is located in which the petition will be filed.)

for filing as the law requires, with the petition for naturalization which I intend to file in that court.

In the accompanying statement I have given the date I landed and the place of my arrival and shown the facts which will go in my petition for naturalization when it is filed.

Respectfully,

.....
(Sign name in full.)

.....
(Give address here.)

NOTE TO THE APPLICANT FOR NATURALIZATION: Please send your declaration of intention to the Bureau of Naturalization, with this application. It will be filed with the clerk of the court for you at the time the certificate of your arrival is sent to him.

Only Aliens who entered the United States through Canada or Mexico should answer the questions on this page, and they should be answered in addition to the other questions on the remaining pages.

Refer to your passport, ship's card, and baggage labels, if you have any, to help you answer these questions. Mail your passport or ship's card to the Bureau of Naturalization with this form and it will be returned after it has been examined.

1. My full name as given at time of sailing from Europe was.....
2. My age as given at time of sailing from Europe was.....
3. I sailed on the vessel
(Give name. If you can not remember name of vessel, give the line.)
4. The following are the names of the members of my family who came with me and other passengers on the vessel on which I sailed.....
5. I arrived at seaport of....., in Canada,
on....., Mexico,
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)
6. My destination in Canada was.....
Mexico
(If alien informed immigration authorities at port of embarkation and at port of arrival in Canada or Mexico that he had no intention of remaining in that country, please so state.)
7. I was going to join
(Here give name of person and address.)
8. I was.....examined for admission into the United States at.....
(If not examined, write "not" in blank space.)
(If you were examined on a train, state this fact also.)
9. My full name as given when examined for admission into the United States was.....
10. I entered the United States on....., (Month.) (Day.) (Year.)
at.....
(Give name of place at border of the United States.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Naturalization Service

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

My name is.....
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.)

Also known as.....
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

1. My place of residence is.....
(Number and name of street.) (City or town.)
.....
(County.) (State, Territory, or District.)

2. My present occupation is.....

3. I was born on the.....day of....., 18...., at.....
(City or town.)
....., and my last foreign address was
(Country.)
.....
(City or town.) (Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from.....
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States.)
....., on or about the.....day of....., 19....
(Country.)
and arrived at the port of....., on the.....
(Port of arrival.) (State.)
day of....., 19...., on the vessel....., of the Line,
by first cabin....., second cabin....., steerage.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)
at which time my height was.....feet.....inches; complexion, ...;
color of hair, ...; color of eyes, ...; occupation, ...;
destined to....., (City or town.) (State.)
and accompanied by;
destined to.....
(Person or persons to whom destined.)
.....
(If the alien came under some other name than his own name, the name used on the steamship must be given here, or the record of arrival can not be found.)
.....
(If the alien arrived as a stowaway or deserting seaman, or in any other manner than as a passenger, please so state.)

5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the.....
day of....., 19...., at....., in the.....
(Location of court.)
Court of.....

6. I am.....married. My wife's name is.....
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give the name of his wife when living, and state place of her birth, and fact of her death; if not married, he should enter "not" in first sentence.)
She was born in
(City or town.) (Country.)
.....
(Number and street.) (City or town.) (Country.)
I have.....children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is, as follows:
....., born....day of....., 1...., at.....; resides at.....
....., born....day of....., 1...., at.....; resides at.....
....., born....day of....., 1...., at.....; resides at.....

-, born....day of....., 1...., at.....; resides at.....
 born....day of....., 1...., at.....; resides at.....
 born....day of....., 1...., at.....; resides at.....
 born....day of....., 1...., at.....; resides at.....
7. I now owe allegiance to.....
 (Name of sovereign and country of which alien is now a subject.)
8. I am able to speak the English language.
9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the.....day of
 State
, 19..., and in the Territory of.....since the
 District
day of....., 19....
10. I have.....heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.

(If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks:)

I previously petitioned for citizenship to the.....Court, at

 (City or town.) (State, Territory, or District.)
 on the.....day of....., 1...., which was denied for the following reason:

The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Give names, occupations, and residence addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are a person of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will appear with you before the clerk when petition is filed and also be present at the hearing of the petition by the court.

If you have resided in the State in which petition is made for at least one year last past, but less than five years, the two witnesses must verify the entire period of residence within said State, and the remaining portion of the five year's residence *in some other State* must be shown at the hearing by the testimony of the same or other witnesses appearing in person, or by depositions taken under section 10 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. The required form for notice to take depositions may be obtain from the clerk of court when petition is filed.

.....
 (Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence.)

 (Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence.)

Names of witnesses who will be substituted by me if those appearing with me at the time of filing my petition for naturalization are unable to appear at the time of the hearing—

.....
 (Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence.)

 (Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence.)

My Declaration of Intention to become a Citizen of the United States is sent with this application.

ment of facts in his office ready for you to call with your witnesses to file your petition for naturalization. If you had reached this country before June 29, 1906, Mr. Bekerius, you would not need the Certificate of Arrival but would be expected to fill in the list of questions asked in the blank, "Facts for Petition for Naturalization."

Before you get word from the Clerk that the papers are here and ready for you to petition for naturalization, it will be well for you to look over your list of friends and acquaintances and select two who have known you all of the preceding year and have seen you pretty often during that time and can swear safely and readily that you have lived in Scott county for a year. If they can swear to a longer time, it

is better. If they can swear to the full five years of residence in this country required by naturalization law, that is the best of all. They must swear to the facts of your manner of life, what kind of man you are, and if they believe you would make a good citizen.

Mr. Stepanek, is there anything on your mind about widows this afternoon?

Mr. Stepanek. "Sure I know another one widow, not a funeral widow but a court house widow. She came from Galicia a married woman. Her man die and she marry an American. Then she is an American, too. Her American man run away and she marry two men more. Both aliens and both no good and she get divorce now for three times. What of a citizen is she now?"

The Teacher. "I am inclined to think, Mr. Stepanek, that to a lady so busied with matrimonial experiments it would matter little whether she is a citizen of Galicia, Greenland or Timbuctoo. But I suppose that as long as she stays in this country and stays unmarried she will be an American, although she shows none of the American ability to pick a winner."

A VERY SMALL CHAT ON PAPERS THAT ARE SUPPOSED NOT TO EXPLODE

THERE WERE LONG-LIVED FIRST PAPERS.

Good afternoon, gentlemen. Evan Hughes came to me after class last week and wanted to know more about first papers. He has a first paper that is more than seven years old. Some of the men tell him it is all right yet and others tell him it is no good. Mr. Hughes came from Wales some years ago. Soon after landing he took out his first paper. Since then he has been in many states looking for a better job. He has never tried to take out his second paper, but now he tells me that he likes Davenport, means to stay here and wants to petition for naturalization.

The men who tell Mr. Hughes that his first paper is still good give as a reason that Congress passed a law that all first papers issued before September 29, 1906, would never need to be renewed. This they have read in the handbooks they have bought and studied. And they are right so far as that law is concerned. There was such a law passed, and almost everybody interested in naturalization has heard of that law and men whose first papers were dated before September 29, 1906, feel that they have something that they may use whenever they want it, that such papers never expire, that they will always be good. Mr. Hughes has a paper of that sort. But Mr. Hughes will have to take out another first paper, and so will all men whose declarations of intention are more than seven years old, because this law that we all know about has been set aside by the United States Supreme Court and now there is no exception to the rule that a first paper to be used in getting a second paper must be not less than two nor more than seven years old.

In other respects the law passed June 29, 1906, is still in force, for

instance, men who landed in the United States before that date are not to furnish the "Certificate of Landing" before making petition for citizenship.

Some of you men over in the corner are having a whole lot of fun watching Mr. Makis Pappas. He is sound asleep and no wonder. He works long hours and has a very hard job. We cannot blame him for sleeping through some of my long talks on citizenship. It is hard for you men to study after a hard day's work or after a hard week's work. That you are willing to do it at all makes me feel sure that you will make good Americans.

A RATHER DRY CHAT WITH THE CLASS ON CASES WHERE THE

FIRST PAPER IS NOT NEEDED.

Anyone listening to the chats we have held on naturalization might gain the idea that United States citizenship could not be secured by an alien in any other way than by taking out the first paper. That is the usual way, but there are exceptions. We have in our class more than one man who will not be required to make a formal declaration of intention. You all know your classmate, Mr. Andrew Campbell, who is older than most of you and is a greatly respected dweller in Davenport. He has lived in this city more than 40 years and voted many times before he learned that his father who brought him from Scotland to America as a child had never been naturalized and was, therefore, never a citizen. Mr. Campbell supposed until recently that he became an American citizen through the naturalization of his father. Now he is glad that Congress passed a law in 1918 to help just such mistaken men by making an easy road to citizenship for them. The law provides that any person who meets the requirements for United States citizenship who shall have lived in this country for the five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and who through misinformation in regard to his citizenship or the rules of the naturalization law has acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen of the United States and has in good faith exercised the rights of a citizen or an intended citizen of the United States because of such mistaken intention and belief, may petition for his second paper without a first paper. From this step of filing a petition for naturalization on through the other steps Mr. Campbell will gain his citizenship just as other aliens do.

There are other people who take a short cut to citizenship and do not make declaration of intention as a first step. They are people who have helped the government. One of these favored ones is your classmate, Aage Larsen. He was a soldier in the United States army, his term of service expiring before January 1, 1900. The law gives such aliens who have received an honorable discharge the right to petition for citizenship without first papers and only requires that one year's residence in this country be proved. Aage has not hurried matters but he expects to become a citizen at the next term of court.

Aage tells me that his younger brother Nels, also an alien, has gone into the United States Navy to serve during the present war. He can be naturalized without taking out a first paper. It would have been the same had Nels joined any branch of the United States Army.

Former American citizens who may have lost their citizenship in joining the armies of countries fighting against the countries with which we are now at war regain citizenship without either first or second papers. These brave fellows simply take an oath of allegiance and are again Americans.

Anything you have on your minds today, gentlemen?

Mr. Christiansen. "I have a puzzle for the men to guess. A man and his son live near me. They were both born in the same town in Europe. One has his citizenship papers. The other has his petition hung up because he is an alien enemy."

Mr. Perrault. "That is an easy one for me because we have the same thing at my house. We are Alsatians. My father is French. I was born after the Franco-Prussian war. I filed papers as a German"

Mr. Christiansen. "It's about the same thing. My neighbors are from Lorraine."

The Teacher. "These younger petitioners will find if they visit the court house that their applications are no longer on the high hook but lie in easy reach."

THE CLASS OF CANDIDATES FOR CITIZENSHIP HAS A SURPRISE.

"WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FIVE YEARS"

In our talks on naturalization we have spoken of the required stay in the United States before an immigrant may gain citizenship. The law says that the Court must be satisfied that the petitioner has "resided continuously within the United States five years at least." The law also makes some exceptions. It is pretty dry stuff for the greater part, but I promise a surprise to those who think that all aliens who have been in this country five years may hope to become citizens. One unoffending class of men is barred.

The usual five years' stay is shortened for many men who serve our country. Any alien in military or naval service in the present war is excused from proving five years' residence. The same privilege is given any alien, 21 years and older, who has enlisted or may enlist in the Armies of the United States, or the National Militia of any state or territory or the District of Columbia or any branch of the United States Navy. And also to any alien or Porto Rican, not a citizen, for three years on a government vessel or merchant ship or fishing craft of the United States. And also to any native-born Filipino, a declarant, honorably discharged after three years' service in the United States Navy or Marine Corps or the Naval Auxiliary Service.

An alien declarant holding honorable discharge from the United States Army or Navy or the Philippine Constabulary who has been accepted in either the military or naval service of the United States on

condition that he becomes a citizen, need only prove three years, and time spent in the Philippine Islands or the Panama Canal Zone is counted in on the three years. An alien, honorably discharged after service prior to January 1, 1900, need prove only one year's residence. Anyone serving in the present war need prove no length of residence.

The protection accorded citizens of the United States is given to any alien seaman serving on an American ship after he has made his declaration of intention. After three years' service such a declarant is considered to have earned full citizenship.

The quickest way to gain citizenship is nothing to have wished on you. It is to join the army and have a wing taken off while defending your country. Any alien soldier honorably discharged for disability in the line of duty is quickly made a citizen and without proving any residence. That sort of thing is a chance of war to be nobly borne if it happens, but it is nothing to hunt around for.

Now as to that surprise. Mr. Patrick Purcell and I came in together and he told me he was almost ready for citizenship. He is going to arrange now for the depositions of his witnesses at Des Moines where he stayed four years before he came to Davenport. He has been here one year.⁴ That makes the term the government stipulates, "Within the United States Five Years." I will let him tell his story.

Mr. Purcell. "There is no story at all, that I know of. I came to this country from Belfast and was trained in the linen business. Finding a good opening at Des Moines in a department store I took out my first paper and stayed there four years. The way opened to a brokerage in the same line at Davenport, something that promised well and I came here and have prospered. My two witnesses in this city are ready to prove the past year's stay. Now I will arrange for depositions to cover the four years in Des Moines. That is an easy matter."

The Teacher. "It is easy enough, doubtless, but you might as well save yourself the trouble and expense. You would not be allowed to prove your five years in that way. In fact you cannot be naturalized for four more years and to gain citizenship in that time you will have to stay in Davenport or move out of the state."

Mr. Purcell. "You surely cannot mean it. I want to be an American. My moral record is straight as a string. I have studied American government and am ready to pass the examination."

The Teacher. "Your only failure has been a neglect to move across state lines when you changed your place of stay. Had you gone to Omaha or Chicago from Des Moines you would be ready for citizenship."

Mr. Purcell. "What have state lines to do with national citizenship? I am not asking to be made a citizen of any state but of the United States."

The Teacher. "I cannot answer your questions, neither can I explain the law. I am sorry to tell you that your longing to be an American citizen must suffer disappointment. To be naturalized in four years from this time you must either stay in Davenport or move to some town in another state where you would be willing to stay four years."

Then you can petition for citizenship, but you must remember that in four years your first paper will have expired and you will have to get another in a year or so. Better stay with us, Mr. Purcell."

Mr. Purcell. "I'm willing. Davenport looks good to me. But I'm all broken up over this shut-out."

The Teacher. "I will read you something one of the naturalization officials wrote me some time ago of a similar case: 'The courts, including Federal and Circuit Courts of Appeals have held repeatedly that a petitioner must establish his entire state residence by the witnesses who sign his application. He can have but two witnesses and they must have personal knowledge of his residence for the entire time that he has resided within the state.' Another official writes along the same line: 'Where a candidate has lived for five years in Iowa, but at different points, it is incumbent upon him, under the present status of the law, to produce two competent and credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, individually possessing personal knowledge of his residence and character for the whole of the five years in question. This, of course, is a physical impossibility where a candidate has lived at widely separated points.' "

Mr. Purcell. "Why didn't somebody tell me about this when I got off the boat at Ellis Island? I would have jumped a state line every time I saw one. This is a great job somebody put up on me. I can't talk about the fix I'm in without wanting to swear. It looks to me like an infernal shame."

The Teacher. "Well, my friend, the Judge, who comes from Kentucky and brings his language with him, says that to keep a good man out of citizenship by such a freak twist in a good law is a 'damned outrage.' I do not often uncork the cayenne bottle in the classroom, but this is a time when I am driven to quote from the Judge's blue grass dialect."

Mr. Nielsen. "How are you going to fix it up when all of us get our second papers and send you to Congress?"

The Teacher. "Never mind about that Congress joke, but I would like to suggest the outline of a plan to simplify this five years-within-the-United-States item and at the same time collect evidence of fitness for citizenship of far greater value. Suppose each immigrant entering the country should be furnished at his port of landing a folder upon which there would be written his name, age and description. This folder might bear the photograph of the possible American and a thumb print, as well. Let the immigrant be told that a complete record of his first five years in this country may win him citizenship. Put the responsibility of keeping up the record on him. Stimulate his interest by promising him that if he does not become a citizen within a limited number of years he will be deported. When he finds a job in a town let him ask the postmaster to stamp on the folder the name of the town and date. When he leaves the town, he visits the postmaster again and that official stamps the date and writes some record of the immigrant—his attendance at night school or shop school, a library card, perhaps, some attendance on church services, lodge and society

meetings where English is spoken, the reading of a paper printed in our language, any facts of Americanization the postmaster could gather from witnesses our possible American would bring or from letters school and library people might write. In this way from town to town a concise record could be written that would be illuminating to the representative of the government at the court hearing for naturalization. If all of this is not possible the alien might be allowed to prove his five years within the United States through as many witnesses and depositions as he wants to pay for. It looks like a good time to relax the tension of technique in Americanization and multiply the opportunities for the possible American to make good through preparation. The disposition of a man to become a good American is the valuable thing. He might stick around here until he is as old as Methusaleh and never do a tap to fit himself for the free air of this blessed country."

"Take your bad luck good naturedly, Mr. Purcell. You are not the first one who stubbed his toe on this little-known obstacle in an otherwise plain path to citizenship. Nobody is to blame except the Congressmen who, knowing of this contradiction of the general provision, 'within the United States five years,' have done nothing to mend matters. But you could have beaten the game, at that, had you understood it. You might have barrelled up a couple of the Des Moines neighbors, shipped them with your household goods and kept them locked in your cellar, until you needed them as witnesses, feeding them at intervals, of course."

A CHAT WITH SOME DECLARANTS IN A CIVICS-CLASS ON THE

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

America is good to the stranger within her gates, but if these strangers intend to stay here and are the right kind of people, they will want to do as you have done, make a start toward American citizenship. After America has adopted you in the naturalization court, you become a part of the greatest of free republics. You become one of the American people who rule themselves, an example of government with the consent of the governed. You may as citizens serve your fellow citizens in public office. All doors of employment are open to you. Some are closed to the alien. You may travel abroad if you desire, after securing a passport through the Clerk of the Federal Court, and while away from the United States the strong arm of this government is around you to protect you. American citizens have the right to come together in meetings. Each one may go to the church he likes best or he does not need to go to any. He is not taxed to support any church. An American child has a right to hold any position in life he can reach by his ability. He is helped by free schools to grow strong in mind power. A citizen may have freedom of speech so long as he does not injure other people or talk so that he will influence other men to break the laws or oppose the organized government under which

we enjoy our freedom. If enough Americans think as he does, the plans of government can be changed, for the will of the majority must prevail.

In America a man accused of a crime is considered innocent until he is proved guilty. This is not so in many lands. In those countries an accused man must prove that he is innocent or suffer punishment. A man accused of crime has a right to speedy trial. He cannot be kept long in jail without having his side of the matter heard and passed upon.

An immigrant who becomes a citizen has a different standing with the Americans he lives among. He is favored in many ways in his struggle to make a living. He is proud that he is no longer an alien—someone outside—but is a part of the government under which he lives. He feels that he has won his right to citizenship by good conduct, intelligence and hard work, even though the same citizenship comes to others who have done nothing to deserve the honor.

There are some duties of citizenship that you must accept at the same time that you gain the rights and privileges. You should honor your country and prefer it to all others. You must, of course, obey the laws as you do now. You must learn all you can of American government and join the political party you like best. You must vote for any measure that you think will benefit all of the people, not a few. You must vote for the men who you think will serve best all the people, not a few. Serve on a jury, if selected and hold any public office for which you think you are fitted and to which you are elected. Pay your taxes. Educate your children and give them a better chance than you ever had. Serve in the army or navy, if the country needs you to defend the Constitution and the flag.

One of your especial duties will be to help Americanize people who come from your old home land. Give them good advice about becoming Americans. Tell them that American people naturally like the newcomers who are willing and cheerful and friendly, those who appreciate America as the land of opportunity. There are many laws they should know—laws relating to health, marriage, desertion, wife beating, gambling, selling liquor, school requirements, child labor, workmen's compensation, peddling without license and others. If they do not get good advice, they may get into trouble. Tell the newcomers that Americans are apt to like a man who is industrious and tries to learn our language. It is a trial of their patience when a foreigner is always finding fault with all things American and is always bragging about his country. They wonder why he wished to leave so fine a place and why he does not hurry back. Sometimes Americans wish that such people, even naturalized citizens, had never come. These bragging, discontented people should be patient if America is not as fine as Europe in some ways and remember that this country is a great place for their little people to grow up in.

Have you enlarged your collection of widows since we saw you, Mr. Stepanek?

Mr. Stepanek. "This time the widow who is an alien doesn't want to become an American citizen by marrying anybody. She doesn't believe in it. She wants to take out her first and second papers her-

self, as good as a man. But she wants to know about her children that she left behind in the old country. When she is American, will they be Americans, too?"

The Teacher. "The government book of rules for the last registration of 'German Alien Females' has a ruling on that. It says that her naturalization makes Americans of her foreign born children residing permanently in this land at the time of her naturalization and in addition those still abroad who come to the United States for permanent residence before they are 21."

A CHAT WITH ALL OF THE CLASS ON

THE CONSTITUTION.

There are 48 state constitutions. Iowa has one and it is a good one, but when an Iowan or any other American speaks of The Constitution, it is pretty safe to guess that he means the great Constitution of the United States, probably the greatest state paper written by any body of men. The Constitution is the fundamental law of our land. It is the foundation of all laws passed by all of the law-making bodies of this country. If any state constitution or any law of any kind does not square with this foundation law as a house squares with its foundation, it is scratched from state records or from statute books and becomes as if it had never been. It is one duty of the courts to pass on the constitutionality of any law. This gives the courts great power and makes them in fact as well as in theory one branch of the government, as was intended by the men who wrote the Constitution. Not long ago a man in this class said: "It is not right that a law passed by 531 men in Congress and approved by the President should be thrown into the waste basket by nine men in the Supreme Court." I could only tell him that such is our plan of government and that it works.

Every alien who wishes to become a citizen should read the Constitution, but most aliens should read it with someone who is able to help them understand the long words, strange and little used these days. Just reading the Constitution, word by word, will do but little good, if you do not understand the meaning. You ought to read it and try and understand it because you will be expected to know something about it at the court hearing for naturalization.

In reading the Constitution you will want to give some time to the first part, called the preamble. Some people find in this preamble a statement of the principles of the Constitution. It seems to me rather to give the reasons for the adoption of the Constitution by states weary of the poor government carried on under the Articles of Confederation which were adopted two years after the Declaration of Independence and to present the ideals of these Constitution makers which they hoped the new constitutional government would bring about—perfect union of all the states, justice established, domestic tranquility insured, the common defence provided, the general welfare promoted and the blessings of liberty secured to Americans for all time.

In reading the Constitution there is one point to be noted which is of more importance than one would think at first. The long life of this government is provided for in the section which admits of the Constitution being amended or changed. The framers of the Constitution did not consider the writing perfect for all time. They looked ahead and saw that the foundation law must be capable of change to serve as the basic law to care for changed conditions. The original paper was written in 1787 and it has been amended 17 times. The number of amendments proposed is about 4,000. It is not an easy matter to change the Constitution. An amendment must first pass both houses of Congress by a two-thirds' vote or be recommended by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states and then be approved by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

A man who becomes a citizen by naturalization must swear in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States and also that he will defend the Constitution and laws and bear true faith and allegiance to the same. You will surely want to know what the Constitution is, that you may defend it wisely. The Constitution comes in the naturalization proceedings also at the time when you are required in your petition to swear that you are "attached to the principles of the Constitution." Each of your witnesses must swear that you are "attached to the principles of the Constitution." This is a good time to talk about these principles that we may know what that oath means. You do not want to swear to anything you do not understand. A man might read the Constitution many times and not see deep enough to find its principles. On the other hand, he might never have read this foundation law and yet be attached to the principles of the Constitution. You had some of the love for the principles of the Constitution in your hearts when you decided to become American citizens. These principles are simple and are such that no man of true heart can help being attached to them. They are, briefly, liberty, justice and equality. Hon. Richard K. Campbell, United States Commissioner of Naturalization is the discoverer, so far as I know, of the simple and beautiful principles of the Constitution as we now understand them. Look in the Declaration of Independence and you will find some of the principles of the Constitution. One sentence reads: "We hold that all men are created equal" and are endowed with the "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This Declaration which led to the founding of our nation says that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed—another principle of the Constitution. Abraham Lincoln put another one into words when he called this "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Another principle—equal rights to all under the law and special privilege to none. Some men have held that the principles of humanity are the principles of the Constitution. True American citizenship is but a membership in the brotherhood of humanity. All who love brotherhood, equality of chance, level treatment under the law are possible Americans, for they are attached to the principles of the Constitution. All who believe in the brotherhood of man are headed for American citizenship which is not based on knowledge of

our laws and the machinery of our government as much as it is on the spirit and attitude of the individual toward other men. Some one wiser than I am has written it, "Americanism is a whole-souled and warm-hearted devotion to the American ideals of liberty, justice and patriotic service."

Do you believe in these things? Then you are attached to the principles of the Constitution.

Any news from the widows today, Mr. Stepanek?

Mr. Stepanek. "Maybe this is not for sure a widow, but just part way. She ask me to find out if she is American. She is born in this country. She marry a French alien and is then French, too. They do not have a happy home and they quit. Their church does not let them get divorce so they get from the Court what the lawyer called a judicial separation. What is she now? She want me to tell her."

The Teacher. "A copy of the rules for the registration of German alien females is lying on the desk. Let me read from it: 'Any American woman who marries a foreigner takes the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship.' But the rule goes on, 'The marital relation is terminated by death or absolute divorce, not by mere judicial or voluntary separation.' So you see, Mr. Stepanek, your neighbor lady is neither a widow nor an American."

A CHAT WITH MICHAEL DOUGHERTY ON

FILING THE PETITION.

You tell me, Mr. Dougherty, that you are all ready to petition for citizenship, that you have been in this country five years and in Iowa one year, that you are 21 years old—all petitioners must be 21—that you sent to Washington some time ago your first paper with a request for the Certificate of Arrival and the attached statement of facts and have just got word from the Naturalization Bureau that the papers have been forwarded to the Clerk at Davenport. You seem to have everything lined up properly. So far everything goes finely. Do not wait for the Clerk to send for you, but look after the filing of your petition without delay. Now, be sure that your two witnesses are ready to go with you to the court house, that they know what the law requires them to know to see you through and that they will tell what they know without hesitation or uncertainty. Be sure that you have the \$4.00 ready for the fees.

The law states that in your petition you will give your full name, place of residence, by street and number, if possible, the place and date of your birth, the place from which you emigrated, and the date and place of your arrival in the United States, and, if you entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which you arrived; also the time when, and the place and name of the Court where, you declared your intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. You

have the good fortune to be married, I believe, Mr. Dougherty. In that case you will be expected to state in this petition your wife's name and where she was born and her place of residence at the time you file this petition. Likewise, you will give the name, date and place of birth of each of your children, if you have children.

Now, as to the other requirements of the petition, let me read a little of the law. It goes on to say that the "petition shall set forth that the petitioner is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he at the time of filing his petition may be a citizen or subject, and that it is his intention to reside permanently within the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon a final hearing of his application."

To the truth of all facts in this petition, Mr. Dougherty, you will make oath and will also sign your name. Had you reached America before June 29, 1906, you could have let the Clerk do the writing while you "touched the pen."

Your affidavit, or oath, is strengthened by the affidavits of your two witnesses who must be citizens of the United States and may be women. They must go with you to the Clerk's office when you make your petition. If they are naturalized citizens, they should take with them their certificates of naturalization or second papers. These witnesses must swear that you have lived in Iowa at least one year preceding the signing of the petition. If they can swear to your being a resident of this country for the entire five years just preceding the signing of the petition, year after year, you will need no other witnesses to make it plain to the court that you can satisfy the law in the matter of residence. If you have moved from another state into Iowa during the five years, you must get depositions from additional witnesses in the state or states you lived in before you came to Iowa to show clearly a five years' residence in this country without a break.

The Clerk will get this testimony for you and this will cost you some money. The witnesses who help you with your petition must swear—to quote the law—that "they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good, moral character, and that he is in every qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States."

If you have been in Iowa all of the five years you have lived in the United States but have not lived all of the time in this county, you

AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES

STATE OF IOWA

Scott County

ss:

The aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above entitled proceedings; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full, true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

Occupation , residing at
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each being severally, duly and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known the petitioner above mentioned, to have resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, since the day of , anno Domini 1 ; and in the state in which the above entitled petition is made continuously since the day of , anno Domini 1 ; and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and that the petitioner is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

(Signature of witness.)

(Signature of witness.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court this day of , anno Domini 191 .

, Clerk.

By , Deputy Clerk.

No. .

will be wiser before you are much older and not at all happier. We talked of this kin' in the law so lately that you cannot have forgotten it.

In swearing to five years of continuous residence in this country, you and your witnesses need not consider any visiting or pleasure trip beyond the boundaries of the United States as spoiling your record of continuous residence.

You should be very sure, Mr. Dougherty, that your witnesses know exactly what is expected of them, that they have the knowledge to see you through and will not hesitate to give it under oath. Be certain that they can answer all questions as to residence and have them in their testimony cover five solid years, if possible.

Your fee of \$4.00 must be paid to the Clerk before he begins to fill the blank which when filled becomes your petition. To this petition when completed the Clerk will attach the papers he has received from Washington—the first paper, the Certificate of Arrival and the state-

ment of facts which went to Washington with your request for the certificate. These are made a part of the petition you file. Your name is now posted in the court house as one who desires citizenship and if anyone has a reason, he may object to your becoming an American.

In the time which must elapse between the filing of petition and the appearance in court—at least 90 days—there is a good chance for you, Mr. Dougherty—and I hope all of the class are listening—a good chance to look up the matters which you are supposed to know when your turn comes before the government examiner. It will do you no harm to learn more than you think will be asked of you. And you will be all the better citizen because you will be a more intelligent one. Do not think that it will be good enough for you to know as much about this country as most men born here know. The Bureau of Naturalization expects you to know more—and I think you will.

Keep in touch with your witnesses.

At the time of filing your petition notice may be given in writing of your wish to change your name at the time of the hearing in court. The notice should contain your reasons for wishing to change.

Anybody need an extra dipperfull of wisdom today?

Mr. Jelinek. "I am going to beat Friend Stepanek to the weekly question about the citizenship of widows. I heard of one and she is a bird. She was a Swiss. She became an American by marriage. Now she is a widow and wants to be again a Swiss and stay in this country, too. Can you beat it?"

The Teacher. "There may be property reasons back of her wish, but on the face of things it looks like a case of poor judgment. She can regain the Swiss citizenship she enjoyed before her marriage by going to a Court competent to grant naturalization and take an oath renouncing her American citizenship. If you know her well enough, you'd better advise her to go back to her land of edelweiss and snowy mountains."

Mr. Anderson. "Can an alien go to the court house and file his declaration any day in the year?"

The Teacher. "The law of May, 1918, provides that no first paper can be taken out on election day or for 30 days before any election in the jurisdiction of the Court, neither may any petition for citizenship be heard within 30 days before any election in the jurisdiction of the Court."

Mr. Anderson. "That is going to make it uncomfortable for the candidates for citizenship. How many elections in Scott county this year?"

The Teacher. "One state, one city, two primaries, two school elections, one regular and one for bonding, and the election of the county superintendent of schools. There may be others called to fill any vacancies."

Mr. Anderson. "That's seven elections at 30 days apiece, and when they get five more special elections to land a dog pounder in Big Rock, an assessor in Pleasant Valley and two road scratchers in Cleona township, the year will be nicely filled. We might put a whistle on the

court house to blow on the days which make up the open season when it's legal for ambitious aliens to hunt first papers."

Mr. Finnerty. "'Tis a good law, just the same, and I'll tell you why. There's states where they let an immigrant vote before he gets over his seasickness. He votes for president while at the same time he's thinkin' that a traffic cop is some kind of an American duke. This law will keep the politicians in the sage brush country, likewise the pelican section, from meeting the train with a bus, election day, filling it with Carpathians just off the ship and running them around to the polls by way of the court house."

The Teacher. "I do not know just what the new law means, but I am very sure that no regulation will interfere with the right kind of an alien becoming an American citizen. We need them."

A CHAT WHICH WILL TAKE UP A FEW LINES ON

GEOGRAPHY.

In school the study of Geography takes in many subjects of great value. People never get through the study of Geography, there is so much to learn. But this must be a very short chat, and we will talk of only a few things that every American ought to know and also a few things of especial interest to Iowans.

We live in Davenport in the state of Iowa and on the Mississippi river. We are about 180 miles west of Chicago and about the same distance east of Des Moines, the capital city of Iowa. The largest two cities north of us are Minneapolis and St. Paul. To the westward are Omaha, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. To the south lie St. Louis and New Orleans. To the east are seven very large cities of the country, in the order of their population—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Iowa is in the center of our country which extends 1,600 miles from north to south and 2,800 miles from east to west. It takes a fast train five days to cross this country. There are many sorts of climate in the United States and many rivers, mountains, lakes and forests. There are many different animals, trees and plants.

The neighboring country on the north is the Dominion of Canada. Mexico borders on the south. The Atlantic ocean is east of us and the Pacific ocean is west of us. The Mississippi river is the largest river in this country and with its tributaries lies in the Mississippi basin, the finest place in the world to live. The Rocky mountains are in the western part of the country and the Alleghany mountains in the eastern part.

Iowa is a farming state and there are no large cities. In the United States one man in three is engaged in farming, tree growing or raising animals. One out of 40 is engaged in taking minerals out of the ground; 28 out of each 100 in manufacturing and mechanical plants; one in 14 in transportation; one in 10 in trade, one in 100 in the pub-

lic service, one in 25 in professional service, one in 10 in domestic and personal service and one in 20 in clerical occupations.

The population of the United States is about one hundred millions. Iowa has over 2,000,000 people. There are 48 states in the Union, four territories and the District of Columbia. Our national capital is Washington where the president lives in the White House, where Congress meets and where the Supreme Court holds its sessions.

A list of the states and territories with capitals and number of representatives in Congress: States—Alabama, Montgomery, 10; Arizona, Phoenix, 1; Arkansas, Little Rock, 7; California, Sacramento, 11; Colorado, Denver, 4; Connecticut, Hartford, 5; Delaware, Dover, 1; Florida, Tallahassee, 4; Georgia, Atlanta, 12; Idaho, Boise City, 2; Illinois, Springfield, 27; Indiana, Indianapolis, 13; Iowa, Des Moines, 11; Kansas, Topeka, 8; Kentucky, Frankfort, 11; Louisiana, Baton Rouge, 8; Maine, Augusta, 4; Maryland, Annapolis, 6; Massachusetts, Boston, 16; Michigan, Lansing, 13; Minnesota, St. Paul, 10; Mississippi, Jackson, 8; Missouri, Jefferson City, 16; Montana, Helena, 2; Nebraska, Lincoln, 6; Nevada, Carson City, 1; New Hampshire, Concord, 2; New Jersey, Trenton, 12; New Mexico, Sante Fe, 1; New York, Albany, 43; North Carolina, Raleigh, 10; North Dakota, Bismarck, 3; Ohio, Columbus, 22; Oklahoma, Guthrie, 8; Oregon, Salem, 3; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, 36; Rhode Island, Providence, 3; South Carolina, Columbia, 7; South Dakota, Pierre, 3; Tennessee, Nashville, 10; Texas, Austin, 18; Utah, Salt Lake City, 2; Vermont, Montpelier, 2; Virginia, Richmond, 10; Washington, Olympia, 5; West Virginia, Charleston, 6; Wisconsin, Madison, 11; Wyoming, Cheyenne, 1.

Territories—Alaska, Juneau, 1; Hawaii, Honolulu, 1; Porto Rico, San Juan, 1; Philippine Islands, Manila, 2.

The possessions of the United States include the four territories just named, Guam, in the Ladrone islands, Tituila in the Samoan islands, Wake and other small islands between Hawaii and Guam, the Panama canal zone and three islands just east of Porto Rico bought from Denmark in 1917—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.

There is a good deal of information in this chat that you will not care to remember but it is nice to have it where you can find it if you want it.

A RATHER LONG CHAT, THIS ONE. IT IS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES AND IS REALLY

A VERY SHORT HISTORY.

When Europeans first came to this country, it was inhabited by tribes of Indians. One of the largest Indian cities on this continent was near the present site of Davenport, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi and near the mouth of Rock river. The Sauk and Fox Indians lived there and also where Davenport and Princeton stand in Scott county, Iowa. Christopher Columbus, an Italian but sailing for Spain,

has the honor of discovering America, in 1492. John Cabot, also an Italian but sailing for England, landed on the mainland in 1497. So Spain and England both claimed the new world. France explored the interior of the country and claimed much land. The first white men who saw the land which is now Iowa were Frenchmen, Marquette and Joliet, who passed down the Mississippi in canoes in 1673. America took its name from Amerigo Vespucci, an early visitor who made this country widely known when he returned home. Colonies along the Atlantic coast were made by English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Swedes and Germans. These colonists had a very hard time. Most of them treated the Indians badly and made enemies of them.

These Europeans, far from home, kept their foothold on the Atlantic coast and finally began to feel like freemen although all were under the rule of England. In 1774 the colonists feeling that as they were heavily taxed they should have some part in levying the tax, sent representatives from all the colonies, then numbering 13, who held a gathering and talked over what should be done. The king of England may have seen that there was trouble ahead, but he did nothing to make friends with his subjects across the sea. In 1775 colonists were killed by English soldiers and the war of the American Revolution began. The spirit of resistance spread. July 4, 1776, another gathering of representatives from all of the colonies announced the freedom of this country in the famous Declaration of Independence. The war continued eight years. The rebellion succeeded and became a revolution. America's right to freedom was acknowledged by the mother country. In this war George Washington a wealthy planter of Virginia was the commander-in-chief. The colonies were greatly assisted by France, at that time also at war with England. With the colonists in this war for freedom fought great men from Europe—LaFayette, Rochambeau and DeGrasse of France; Steuben and DeKalb, Germans; Pulaski and Kosciuszko, Poles.

Since 1774 the colonists had been fighting shoulder to shoulder, holding together for mutual protection without any tie stronger than a common danger and a common ideal. Some form of central government was needed and in 1778 a gathering of representatives was held, the name of the United States of America was adopted and a plan of government called The Articles of Confederation agreed to. This proved unsatisfactory and in 1787 another representative gathering formed the present Constitution of the United States a very great document, which has served as the foundation for our splendid republic and has safeguarded to all citizens our rights and liberties.

Under this Constitution the greatly beloved leader of the Revolution, George Washington, was chosen president. People of all nations honor Washington. Some of the generals of the army that had gained independence wished to make him king. He said: "I have fought to free this country from rulers." He served two terms and declined a third. Since that time no president has served more than two terms.

The new country grew. Adventurous men from the Atlantic states pushed westward and settled beyond the Alleghanies. The territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains which had belonged

to France, then to Spain, and again to France, was bought in 1803 as the "Louisiana Purchase." Iowa was afterward carved from this great territory. The rights of the Indians to this land was also bought by our government. The Sauks and Foxes released their claim to the eastern part of Iowa, a tract of land known as the Black Hawk Purchase, by a treaty signed in 1832 where Davenport stands.

In 1812 we fought another victorious war with England over our plan of naturalizing the citizens of other countries. In 1842 we took up the quarrel which Texas had with Mexico. The people of Texas, many of them settlers from the United States, rebelled against Mexico and joined the United States as a state. War followed. This was in 1845. As the result of this war this country grew greatly along the southern border, in the Rocky mountain region and along the Pacific.

In 1861 a bitterly fought war broke out between the northern and southern portions of our country. The South organized the Confederate States of America in the attempt to secede from the government. The North compelled the South to remain in the Union. This war was fought for the greater part over slavery and during the years of fighting the colored people were made freemen. The president of the nation during this time of trouble was Abraham Lincoln, a man of the people, born in a log cabin, having little education, and that secured by himself. He is called the "Preserver of the Union," as George Washington is called the "Father of his Country." It is a fine proof of the democratic character of our government that of the greatest two of our list of presidents one was the wealthiest man in the country and the other selected from among the poorest people. The leading general for the North in the Civil war was Ulysses S. Grant; for the South, Robert E. Lee. Many Iowa soldiers were trained for this war in camps at Davenport and went to the front from this city.

In 1898 we fought a short and decisive war with Spain over her treatment of Cuba, and the people of this island were made an independent nation. William McKinley was president at this time. At the end of this war Porto Rico and the Philippine islands were bought from Spain. In 1898 Hawaii, a republic on the Sandwich islands, asked to become a part of the United States, and this was done. In 1903 one of the nine departments of the South American country, Colombia, rebelled and later became the Republic of Panama. This new nation sold to the United States a strip of land ten miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama and the United States built the Panama canal.

In 1917 our country entered the world war to fight against Germany and Austria because those two nations in making war upon other nations had included this country in what we considered acts of war.

This country has made much history through wars, but it has made still more history through the arts of peace—history along social and political lines, history in the industrial arts and sciences, in literature, painting, sculpture, architecture. Americans have excelled in inventions. Some of these American inventions we would not know how to live without—the cotton gin, steamboat, sewing machine, telegraph, electric lamp, telephone, the reaper, type writer, motion picture equip-

ment. During the growth of this country roads and canals have been built to aid travel and the exchange of goods. Many railroads have been built. The first work on the first line of railroad west of the Mississippi was done at Davenport. Rivers have been spanned by many bridges. The Mississippi was first bridged at Davenport. Churches and schools have been provided in every little town. Colleges and universities are everywhere. The first college west of the Mississippi opened its doors at Davenport. It was then called Icwa college, now Grinnell college.

The eastern shore of this country was first colonized and the growth has been steadily to the westward. The Pacific slope gained many settlers through the discovery of gold in California. Vast coal fields and the mineral wealth of the mountains have added greatly to the wealth of the country. The oil fields, the boundless forests and the ever-present water powers have helped to make the United States great and powerful. The greatest influence in the growth of this country in wealth and population has come from the character of American citizenship. Let it not be forgotten that much of this fine quality of citizenship has been added by the millions of people, not Americans by birth but Americans in soul and spirit, who have come to this country from other lands for freedom, and have helped to make our splendid American history, have helped in the wonderful growth of America and have helped to keep bright the lofty American ideals of the founders.

Since the adoption of the Constitution in 1787 the United States has had 27 Presidents. All have been great men but not great in equal degree. They have all been honored with the confidence and love of a majority of the people. A list of the Presidents—George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

A CHAT WITH THE CLASS ON

OUR FLAG

This might easily be a long talk, for there is very much to tell about the national emblem, the flag of our country. Much has been written in prose and poetry about Old Glory, as we like to call our flag. It is the most beautiful flag in the world. The fanciful Chinese call it "the flower flag." It stirs the hearts of Americans to look upon it, for our love of country is not only a thought of the mind but a thrill of the emotions as well. Men have followed this flag on battlefields to death and fadeless glory because of the visions it arouses and the ideals for which it stands. Let us speak for a minute of the flag itself. The ba-

sis of the stars and stripes was the merchant flag of England, a flag of red with a union showing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. Upon this red surface six broad white stripes were laid to typify the six principal countries from which America had been peopled. Back of the six white stripes so placed the red background showed in seven equal stripes, and the 13 equal stripes so formed were taken as a symbol of the 13 colonies that battled for freedom and became the 13 original states. The field of crosses soon gave way to a purely American design of a constellation of 13 white stars in a blue field. The colors in our flag have had significance from very ancient times. Red means bravery; white means purity and blue means justice.

When our flag was young, it was planned that both a star and a stripe should be added to the flag when a state was added to the Union. Perhaps you remember seeing a flag of 15 stars and 15 stripes raised over the block house at the Fort Armstrong Centennial in 1916. This flag was given to the breeze on the centennial occasion because such a flag was the national emblem 100 years before. As years went by and it became evident that many more stripes and stars might be added, the national banner was planned as we now have it—the past remembered in the stripes, the present noted in the stars. There is room in the blue field for a small sky-full of stars. Doubtless there will be many more. We Americans feel and believe that our flag stands for hope, humanity and high ideals. These ideals are listed by William Backus Guitteau, the author who wrote a book on citizenship that Davenport children study in the schools—self reliance, the quality that defends and succeeds, liberty under the law; democracy, the equal opportunity; free education for all; humanity, the desire to share our blessings with others; world peace; patriotism, the crowning ideal which makes other ideals possible.

Around Old Glory have always rallied men who hold belief in the principles of our Constitution, liberty, justice, equality, the inalienable right of all to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, men who believe in a government of the people, for the people and by the people, men who believe in a government which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Our flag has led into battle men fighting for these principles. We fought under this flag for national liberty in 1776, for the oppressed of other lands who had made this country their home in 1812, for our brethren striving to free themselves from the despotic rule of Mexico in 1846, for the black slave in 1861, for the suffering Cubans in 1898, and now again the flag is leading on the battlefields of France Americans determined to defend the free peoples of the earth and the small nations of the globe. Our flag has never led us into a selfish war.

Since our flag came into being half the nations of the world have become republics, and in this march toward freedom and self-government these peoples who have thrown off monarchy have been encouraged by our welcome, and to them our flag has been as a guiding star.

We like to think that our flag waves over a country of equality in right and privilege, a land of free schools and free libraries, over a land

of intelligent and unselfish service to oppressed peoples. Our flag ripples in the breeze over a land of great resources, a land of wealth to be wisely used, a land of busy workshops, broad fields and happy homes. It is the flag of heroes who fight and martyrs who fall in the struggle for liberty. The ideals for which the flag stands are all that makes life worth living. They are ideals for which one may die, if need be. Our glorious flag deserves our honor and compels our love.

I am going to ask the class to rise and repeat with me a pledge to the flag soon to be your own. Please fix your eyes on the Stars and Stripes at the front of the room and repeat with me:

I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands; One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.

This will close class exercises for today. Good bye, gentlemen.

A LITTLE CHAT FILLED WITH QUOTATIONS ON

UNWELCOME ALIENS.

Not all foreigners are welcomed into American citizenship beside those kept out by racial lines or criminal record. The procedure is planned to exclude from citizenship certain men not deemed of good material for adoption. A man who takes out his first paper must swear that he is neither an anarchist nor a polygamist. In his petition for naturalization he must go a little farther and swear that he is neither polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. He neither has more than one wife at a time nor believes that any man should have. In this petition a man must go farther, also, in regard to anarchy. He must say: "I am not a disbeliever in nor opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government."

The judges of the courts upon whom is laid the duty of understanding and applying the law must hold in mind when admitting aliens to citizenship that they must be satisfied that the petitioners are "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States." Every Judge in a naturalization court must keep in mind another section of the law which says: "That no person who disbelieves in or is opposed to organized government or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized or be made a citizen of the United States."

Mr. Edelblute. "My friend, Durchbrenner, says it hasn't anything to do with what we have been talking about but he wants to know something."

The Teacher. "Tell us what's bothering you, Mr. Durchbrenner."

Mr. Durchbrenner. "It's about this Certificate of Landing that you tell us each of us must have to be a citizen. I couldn't get one for a million dollars. I ran away from a German war ship in New York harbor, slipped ashore and skipped. There were two of us and they got the other one. When I struck the shore, there wasn't a brass buttons with an immigrant book around to bid me welcome to his little city. If the reception committee from Ellis island had been on hand, he would have had to be some runner to get the color of my hair. When I struck shore, I only hit the ground every 40 feet and was 20 miles beyond Albany when I stopped for breath. What do I do now?"

The Teacher. "You will have to lay your case before the Department of Immigration to get any standing in your attempt to gain citizenship. The men in the Clerk's office at the court house will help you. Then your required five years of stay in this country will date from the date of the permit given you by the Department of Immigration. This is the way in which all men who arrive in this country as runaways or stowaways or those who enter the country through seaports or border towns not authorized must secure their naturalization."

A CHAT WITH POSSIBLE AMERICANS GATHERED IN A CLASS AT THE DAVENPORT INSTITUTE ON

LEARNING ENGLISH.

A naturalization law passed not so many years ago has this sentence: "No alien shall be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language." The intent of the law is made more clear by another sentence which says that any alien physically unable to talk shall be admitted by stating his inability to speak the English language.

There is a reason why the plans of naturalization in force in this country for many years have been changed to exclude those who do not talk the language of this country. It is because those who have thought deeply on the matter have decided that a man who does not understand our language cannot become so good a citizen as one who does. I wish that you men who talk and understand English pretty well—some of you very well—would talk about this to those lately arrived and those who have been here longer but have never troubled themselves to learn our language and urge them to learn English for their own satisfaction and because it is the quickest way to better their condition and the only way to become naturalized. With the ability to speak and understand English comes the chance at easier work and more money. Such men are treated less like greenhorns by thoughtless and wicked people who take more money from them in a trade than they should. They can then read the signs put up to keep people out of danger and to direct them where they wish to go. If people call a warning to them and they understand English, they may

be saved from injury or death. Men will not be afraid to work in shops with immigrants whose lack of English makes them dangerous associates. An investigating official of New York gives the opinion that seven out of ten of the industrial accidents among alien employes are caused by ignorance of the language in which safety directions are given. The Ford automobile factory reports that accidents have been reduced more than one-half by their factory schools of English.

An alien may learn much of good citizenship from papers printed in a foreign language in this country and from books in a foreign tongue at the public library. It is all perfectly natural and right for an immigrant to read papers printed in his own tongue. It is as important as it is right for him to learn the language of this country in addition. He should try to learn some new words each day by talking English with his friends, although it is much easier for all of them to speak something else. He can learn our language by reading English in books and papers and in street car advertising and on bill boards and signs along the road. If he can, he should by all means go to night school or to afternoon school if he works at night. His little stock of a few words will grow until he can gain the vocabulary needed in his contact with the world in which he works and buys his necessities. There must be a common language in the United States that all may fully understand one another. Unity of speech will bring unity of thought, unity of feeling, unity of patriotism.

The newcomer needs English to gain a knowledge of his surroundings which are unlike those to which he is accustomed. He needs English that ways of self-improvement may open, that his social circle may widen, that his manner of life may be bettered. He needs English to learn of the advantages of American citizenship, learn of American ideals, learn of the protection this new world gives him and what it expects of him in return. In time he will gain through his knowledge of English a fine understanding of this government and will become a worthy and respected citizen.

It is natural for men who come from other lands to hunt for men of the same race and language and to depend upon them for advice as to getting a place to live and a job. It is natural for them to camp together in some city. It is easy to talk together in the mother tongue, to read only foreign language papers, to be interested only in matters happening in the old home beyond the sea. In all cities are these communities of immigrants known as "foreign colonies." These were called by Samuel Gompers, the great labor leader, in a recent speech, "hotbeds of disintegration and disloyalty." When he used these long and scorching words, he was not blaming the immigrants as much as he was the Americans who have permitted such conditions and fostered them by neglect.

From the ranks of men who have become citizens without becoming Americans in love for democracy and pride in this land come the slackers of double allegiance or anything-else-beside-American allegiance who are "a standing monument to American kindness," as a speaker recently put it. A standing monument surely, a monument to

American carelessness as to what these aliens who serve them in the hardest tasks read and think about, a monument to American lack of friendliness, to American injury to immigrants through lack of plan in distribution, a monument to 100 years of bad management in naturalization in that aliens have had small help to make preparation for citizenship—no chance to meet fairly the rules of the game.

A knowledge of English is the key to good citizenship. A knowledge and use of another language is not a bar to good citizenship. It is a very desirable thing to know more than one language, but to be an American one must know the language of America.

A LITTLE CHAT WITH THE CLASS IN CIVICS ON

AMERICAN HOLIDAYS.

You know all about holidays, for where you came from you had more than we have in America, but we have quite a list. There are over 50 days in the year, aside from the Sundays, that are kept as legal holidays in some state of the Union. The naming of legal holidays is one of the matters left to the states by the national government. There is no such thing as a "national" holiday in the sense that any special day is declared to be a holiday for the whole country by the United States government. The national government settles how many days shall be kept as holidays in the District of Columbia, in the territories, possessions, navy yards and arsenals. Each state selects its own holidays. Some have many. One state has none—that is, there is none named by state law. The people of that state observe holidays by common consent. The Iowa legal holidays—January 1, New Year's day; February 12, Abraham Lincoln's birthday; February 22, George Washington's birthday; May 30, Memorial day, or Decoration Day, its common and incorrect name, kept in memory of soldiers and sailors who have given their lives for their country; July 4, anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776; first Monday in September, Labor Day, in honor of men who work; Tuesday, after the first Monday in November in even numbered years, General Election day; last Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day; December 25, Christmas Day.

It might be better if America had more holidays and played more, men, women and children. We ought to learn how to enjoy the simple pleasures of life from you folks. I often think of the written page a little Bohemian woman handed in at evening school when asked to tell of the new land and what she found here. Thinking of the holidays and evenings of singing and dancing in her faraway home village she wrote, "America is no much merry." Indeed it is not a joyous land for the lonesome aliens who do America's drudgery. The little mother from far Bohemia is dead now and she left us something to think about. "America is no much merry." Indeed it is not.

AN UNUSUAL CHAT—THIS ONE TO GET THE CLASS TO REMEMBER THE

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION..

This afternoon I want to tell you of an American saint. Most of the saints in the calendar are foreigners and none the worse for that, probably. This saint of mine is a political saint and lives in Washington. His name looks as if he might be a Slav but he is a thorough American. He is our friend St. Wapniac. Great name, isn't it? He is your friend because if you remember him you will remember the President's cabinet and the order of the Presidential succession. You may know that under the Constitution the President has the right to call to his aid to give counsel on all affairs of state a number of men of expert wisdom in the various departments of the government. First comes the Secretary of the State Department who looks after our relations with other countries, Next is the Secretary of the Treasury Department who naturally looks after the nation's money; then the Secretary of War who cares for the army; then follows the Attorney General, the nation's lawyer; the Postmaster General who looks after the country's mail service; the Secretary of the Navy who knows that arm of the national defense; the Secretary of the Interior who keeps an eye on certain business within our boundaries; the Secretary of the Agricultural Department who looks after the farmers; the Secretary of Commerce who looks after matters of trade and transportation and the Secretary of the Department of Labor who has a liking for all of us people who work. These men form the President's cabinet, Should the President die in office and the Vice President who succeeds him also die, the members of the cabinet would succeed to the office of President in the order we have spoken of them, although of course any cabinet officer of foreign birth could not accept the honor. Let's get the cabinet members lined up so that you can find your friend St. Wapniac.

Secretary of **S**tate
 Secretary of the **T**reasury
 Secretary of **W**ar
 Attorney General
 Postmaster General
 Secretary of the **N**avy
 Secretary of the **I**nterior
 Secretary of **A**griculture
 Secretary of **C**ommerce
 Secretary of **L**abor

Keep acquainted with our new saint. Some Americans know nothing about him.

Mr. Vavouris. "Did you invent this new saint?"

The Teacher. "I found him in a school room and have remembered something since that I could never remember before."

JUST AN EVERY DAY TALK WITH THE MEN OF THE CLASS. THIS TIME ON
GOVERNMENT.

One of the points upon which the naturalization law is particular is that the applicant for citizenship must hold a belief in organized government. An anarchist is held to be a destroyer, a firebrand, a danger. Even a bad government is better than none. There are three kinds of government in the world—absolute monarchy, in which the ruler makes, interprets and enforces the laws; the limited monarchy, in which the ruler is helped to govern by a representative body, and a democracy, a government in which the people rule. The United States is a democracy. In form its government is a republic, the people ruling through representatives elected by them. The powers and limitations of our state and national governments are laid down in the Constitution which also divides the United States government into three branches—the legislative which makes the laws, the executive which enforces the laws and the judicial which tests, explains and applies the laws.

We also live under the state government of Iowa which is made up of the same three branches—legislative, executive and judicial. We also are citizens of Davenport, and in the city government we find all three branches again—legislative, executive and judicial. We are also citizens of Scott county. Here the officials seem to belong to the executive branch of the state government and are engaged in carrying out state laws, with the exception of the Clerk of the District Court whose duties place him in the judicial department. The Sheriff might also be listed there. We also live in a township and in a school district. The city and school district have elections on days other than the day of the General election. We are going to learn about this system of government which seems to have wheels within wheels. Don't be discouraged. It looks like a good deal to learn, but we have time to learn it and we will. If you live here when you become a citizen, you will be an American, an Iowan, a citizen of Scott county, a Davenport, a citizen of the Township of the City of Davenport, Iowa, and the Independent School district of Davenport. Each of these conditions of citizenship has its own list of duties and privileges.

The national, state and city governments will be taken up later in "Questions and Answers." It looks like a good time to talk about the county, the township and school district.

SCOTT COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Some who have written of government in Iowa have tried to see in the county and township organizations the three branches of national, state and city government—the legislative, executive and judicial. It seems easier to consider the county officials as belonging to the Executive department of the state, although the Clerk and Sheriff being officers of the District court might be placed in the Judicial department. There is no county law-making body. The Board of Supervisors makes no county laws, but simply transacts county business.

It is strictly a business board and executive in carrying out the laws. There being no county laws to enforce, no county executive is needed. Other county officers are the County Attorney who prosecutes law-breakers in the courts, the Sheriff whose chief duty it is to prevent law-breaking, the Auditor who is the book keeper of the county, the Treasurer who looks after money, the common job of all treasurers, the Recorder who copies valuable papers in books to keep them safe. The Clerk of the District court is considered a county official although his court is a state court. He looks after legal matters, also court records and issues licenses. The Coroner inquires into the cause of any mysterious death. Another curious duty of the Coroner is to arrest the Sheriff if he should need that sort of treatment. The Superintendent of Schools is at the head of the public schools of the county. He is elected by the school boards of the county. The other county officials are elected by the people. You will find most of the county officials at the court house.

CITY OF DAVENPORT TOWNSHIP.

Scott county is divided into 16 townships and each has a corps of officials who belong to the Executive department of the state excepting the Justices of the Peace who form part of the judicial branch of the state government. The Township Trustees look after township business somewhat as the Board of Supervisors looks after county business. There is a Township Clerk who keeps the records. The Constables are attached to the courts of the Justices of the Peace. The next official is an important one although he is in the township list. He is the Assessor. We are all interested in him. He fixes the value of our property for taxation and the sum we pay for school, city, county and state taxes depends upon his judgment. The boundaries of the Township of the City of Davenport are the same as the boundaries of the city of Davenport. Township officials are elected at the General election.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Those of us who live in the city of Davenport and a few more of us who live over the city boundaries but within the district boundaries live in a school district known as the Independent School District of Davenport. This school district is organized, as are all others in the county, solely to carry on schools. The people of the district select seven Directors at the school election which is not held on the same day as the General election or the City election. These directors make up the Board of Education which conducts the business of the schools, hiring superintendent, supervisors, teachers, secretary and other employes. A great deal of money raised by taxation is wisely spent by the directors. They serve without pay.

To close this chat let me quote from Winthrop Talbot: "No other form of government rests on the fact that there exist human rights that are unalienable. In all Republics save ours the will of the majority knows no limit, but Americanism denies that even the will of the majority may legislate concerning fundamental rights of humanity."



SOMETHING THAT MAY BE STUDIED WITH PROFIT AND SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD, NOT MEMORIZED. SOME OF THESE QUESTIONS MIGHT BE ASKED A PETITIONER FOR NATURALIZATION BY THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINER AT A COURT HEARING, BUT HOW CAN ANYONE GUESS WHAT WILL BE ASKED?

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HISTORY.

- Q. Why do we honor Christopher Columbus? A. He discovered America in 1492.
- Q. Who lived here then? A. American Indians.
- Q. How did America get its name? A. From Amerigo Vespucci, an early visitor who told Europeans about the new land.
- Q. Name a number of nations that planted colonies in the new world. A. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Germany.
- Q. How many colonies fought England in the war of the American Revolution? A. Thirteen.
- Q. When did the colonies declare independence? A. July 4, 1776.
- Q. Why is February 22 a holiday in Iowa and other States? A. It is the birthday of George Washington, the great general of the American Revolution and the first President of the United States, the richest man in the colonies who served his country well and was called "the first in war, first in peace and the first in the hearts of his countrymen."
- Q. When did the colonies tire of their government under the Articles of Confederation and adopt the Constitution? A. In 1787.
- Q. With what nation did the United States fight the second war and why? A. With England, because the enemy did not admit our right to adopt English citizens and make them Americans.
- Q. When did Mexico go to war with us, and why? A. In 1845 and over Texas.
- Q. What brought on the war between the states called the Civil war? A. The North and the South disagreed about slavery and the South tried to withdraw from the Union. The North compelled the South to stay, and the slaves were freed.
- Q. Who was President of this country at that time? A. Abraham Lincoln who signed the proclamation which freed the slaves. He was assassinated during his second term of office. He is called "The Savior of the Union."
- Q. What caused the Spanish war in 1898? A. The United States fought Spain on account of her treatment of the Cubans.
- Q. How did the United States grow from a strip along the Atlantic to fill the land from ocean to ocean and to own territory elsewhere? A. This country grew by settlement, by conquest and by purchase.

GEOGRAPHY.

- Q. How did the United States get its name? A. It was formed by sovereign states joining together or uniting to make one country.
- Q. How many states are there now? A. Forty-eight.
- Q. In which one do you live? A. In Iowa.
- Q. Did Iowa fight in the war of the Revolution? A. No, at that time there were but 13 states. Iowa was the 29th to enter the Union.

- Q. What is the capital of the United States? A. Washington in the District of Columbia.
- Q. What is the capital city of Iowa? A. Des Moines.
- Q. What is the county seat of Scott county? A. Davenport.
- Q. Congress meets in the capitol at the capital. Our Iowa legislature meets in the capitol at the capital. What is the difference between a capital and a capitol? A. The capital is the city, the capitol, the building.
- Q. How many people are there in the United States? A. About 100,000,000.
- Q. What made America rich? A. The richness of the soil, the coal and other minerals, oil, forests, waterways for shipping produce, climate, water power, railroads, and more than other causes, the industry and inventive genius of the people.
- Q. Which is the longest river in the country? A. The Mississippi.
- Q. What is the largest range of mountains? A. Rocky mountains.
- Q. Name the largest four cities? A. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

GOVERNMENT.

- Q. Why is government necessary? A. To protect property, life and liberty.
- Q. What are the forms of organized government? A. Absolute monarchy; where the monarch rules alone; limited monarchy, in which the rule of the monarch is changed by a body of representatives of the people; a democracy, where the people rule. The United States is a democracy.
- Q. What is the form of government in the country from which you came? A. (Fill in.)
- Q. What form of democracy is the government of the United States? A. A Republic.
- Q. How do the people rule in a republic? A. Through their chosen representatives.
- Q. Name some representatives the American people elect. A. The President, Congressmen, Governor, the Mayor, City Council, etc.
- Q. How are the American people guided and controlled in governing themselves? A. By the Constitution.
- Q. What is the Constitution? A. The fundamental law of the land, the foundation law with which all state and national laws, all state constitutions and national treaties must agree.
- Q. Can the Constitution be changed? A. Yes. It has been amended 17 times. To amend the Constitution the amendment must pass both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote and then be approved by three-fourths of the states of the Union.
- Q. Who holds the highest office in this government? A. The President.
- Q. Who is next in rank? A. The Vice President.
- Q. Tell some differences between the United States government and the government of your native country. A. (Fill in.)
- Q. How is this government divided by the Constitution? A. Into the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The Legislative Branch.

- Q. What does the legislative branch do? A. It makes the laws of our country.
- Q. What is the national legislative branch called? A. Congress.

- Q. How is Congress made up? A. Of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- Q. How many United States Senators are there? A. Two from each state, large and small—always two. They are elected by the direct vote of the people.
- Q. How long do they serve? A. Six years.
- Q. Name the two United States Senators from Iowa. A. (Fill in.)
- Q. Who is the presiding officer of the Senate? A. The Vice President of the United States. He has no vote unless there is a tie—unless the votes on any question are equally divided.
- Q. How many members has the House of Representatives at this time? A. The number is now 435.
- Q. How many Representatives does Iowa send? A. Eleven.
- Q. The state of Iowa is divided into eleven districts and from each a Representative is sent. In which district is Scott county? A. The Second district.
- Q. By what name are United States Representatives usually called? A. Congressmen.
- Q. Who is our Congressman? A. (Fill in.)
- Q. Can you name any men in Davenport who are now or have been Congressmen? A. (Fill in.)
- Q. How many Congressmen do the other states send? A. That depends upon the population. One Congressman is elected for each district of about 200,000 people.
- Q. How long does a Representative hold office? A. Two years.
- Q. Who is the presiding officer of the House? A. The Speaker, elected by the members.
- Q. How does Congress make laws for the country? A. After a bill has passed both houses and the President signs it, it is a law. If the President disapproves the bill, he does not sign it but returns it to the house where it started with his veto and reasons for disapproving. If the bill then passes both houses by a two-thirds vote, it becomes a law over the President's veto. A bill which has been passed by Congress also becomes a law if the President allows it to lie upon his desk for ten days if Congress is in session.
- Q. But what if Congress is not in session for ten days after the bill is sent to the President? A. In that case the bill has no value and must be passed again; that is, if he does not sign it.

The Executive Branch.

- Q. What does the Constitution make the duty of the Executive branch? A. To see that the laws are enforced.
- Q. Who is the chief executive of the United States? A. The President.
- Q. Who elects the President and how long does he serve? A. The President is elected for four years by a number of electors who are chosen in each state by the people. The people elect the President indirectly.
- Q. How many Presidential electors has each state? A. As many as the sum of the number of Senators and Congressmen the state sends to Congress.
- Q. How many of these Electors, then, has Iowa? A. Thirteen.
- Q. Who is now the President? A. (Fill in.)
- Q. Can the President control the action of Congress? A. No. Of course his influence is great and he can advise through messages and can check the action of Congress through his veto power, but

Congress can disregard him while exercising its Constitutional power of making laws

- Q. What powers has the President? A. He is given power to enforce the laws through the courts, through civil officers and the different departments of the government, and if necessary through the army and navy of which the Constitution makes him Commander-in-chief.
- Q. Name some of the duties of the President. A. To send messages to Congress about the state of the country, to appoint with the consent of the Senate ambassadors to other countries, also justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and other judges, some postmasters and the members of his Cabinet.
- Q. Tell something of the Cabinet. A. The President appoints men of expert knowledge to advise him as to his executive work. The term of service is indefinite and they are placed in charge of ten departments. They are the Secretaries of (1) State, (2) the Treasury, (3) War, also (4) the Attorney General, (5) the Postmaster General, and the Secretaries of (6) Navy, (7) Interior, (8) Agriculture, (9) Commerce and (10) Labor. Should the President and after him the Vice President be unable to fill the highest office, it would be filled by the members of the Cabinet in the order given.
- Q. How is the Vice President elected? A. In the same manner and at the same time as the President.
- Q. Who is now Vice President? A. (Fill in.)
- Q. Why does the Constitution provide for the office of Vice President? A. That there may be a man who is well known to the people and has been elected by them ready to succeed to the presidency if it is necessary.

The Judicial Branch.

- Q. What duties are given to the Judicial Branch of our government? A. First, to test any law and see if it agrees with the Constitution. If it agrees, it is a good law; if it does not, it is held to be of no force or worth. Another duty is that of interpreting any law, explaining it, giving its meaning. The third duty is to apply the law, or to put it in action in particular cases which come before the courts. By this third duty laid upon the Judicial Department by the Constitution every law on the statute books is made a living, active force for punishment and protection.
- Q. Which is the highest court in the United States? A. It is the United States Supreme court, the final interpreter of all laws.
- Q. Where does the Supreme court meet? A. In Washington.
- Q. How many justices are there? A. One chief justice and eight associate justices.
- Q. How long do they serve? A. They are appointed by the President to serve during good behavior, which means for life.
- Q. Name two other United States courts. A. Circuit courts and District courts. There are many District courts.
- Q. Does any United States or Federal court hold its sessions in Davenport? A. Yes, a District court does.

IOWA STATE GOVERNMENT.

- Q. Has Iowa a constitution? A. Iowa has.
- Q. How is the state government divided by the state constitution? A. Into Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches.
- Q. What is the law making body of Iowa, the legislative branch? A. The Iowa General Assembly usually called the Legislature.
- Q. Where does the Legislature meet? A. At the state capital, the

city of Des Moines.

- Q. Of what does the Legislature consist? A. Two houses named like the houses of Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives.
- Q. How many members are sent to each house by the votes of the people of Iowa? A. Fifty in the Senate and 108 in the House.
- Q. How are the districts made for representation? A. Each of the 99 counties elects at least one Representative and the nine extra Representatives which make the full count, 108, are sent by the more populous counties.
- Q. How many members of the Legislature does Scott county send? A. We have one Senator and two Representatives.
- Q. Name the Senator from Scott county. A. (Fill in.)
- Q. Name the two Representatives from Scott county. A. (Fill in.)
- Q. How long do members of the Iowa Legislature serve? A. Senators are elected for four years and Representatives for two years.
- Q. Who is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives? A. The Speaker, elected by the members of the House.
- Q. How are our state laws made? A. In almost exactly the same way as the national laws. The Governor has veto power. Laws may be reconsidered and passed over a veto as in Congress.
- Q. Name the chief executive of Iowa. A. The Governor.
- Q. Who is now the Governor of Iowa? A. (Fill in.)
- Q. What office is next in rank? A. That of Lieutenant Governor.
- Q. Tell of his duties. A. They are like those of the Vice President in the national government. He presides over the Senate and succeeds to the next higher office if the elected Governor is unable to serve.
- Q. Name some other state officers in the Executive Department. A. Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Board of Control, State Board of Education and other boards and commissions. Not all are elected. Some are appointed.
- Q. Which is the highest court in the Iowa State Judicial Department? A. The Iowa Supreme court made up of seven judges elected by the people for a term of six years.
- Q. What are its duties? A. Very much like those of the United States Supreme court except that this court passes on the constitutionality of Iowa laws and decides appeals from Iowa courts.
- Q. What state courts come next in rank? A. The District courts. There are 21 districts in Iowa presided over by 59 judges elected by the people for four years.
- Q. Tell about the judicial district we live in. A. It is composed of Scott, Muscatine, Jackson and Clinton counties and has five judges.
- Q. Why should aliens have an especial interest in the District court? A. It is in this court that their wrongs are made right and here they receive citizenship through naturalization.
- Q. Tell of other state courts. A. Some Iowa cities have Superior courts. Davenport people have never felt that they needed a Superior court. Other state courts are the courts of the Justices of the Peace. Most townships have two Justice courts, as they are called. Our township has three, because the Police Magistrate in addition to trying those who break city ordinances in the city Police court also tries those who break state laws as a Justice of the Peace of the township.
- Q. What sort of cases come before the Justices of the Peace? A. The cases which interest most people—suits to collect money and cases where the money value of the matter in question is not large.

and milder crimes. Justices of the Peace bind over serious criminals to the District court. They may act for the Coroner if he so desires.

- Q. Where is the District court held in Scott county? A. At the court house in Davenport.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

- Q. Into what three branches does Davenport's special charter divide the city government? A. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches.
- Q. What is the law-making body? A. The City Council.
- Q. What are the city laws called? A. Ordinances.
- Q. How many members has the Council? A. Each of the six wards of Davenport elects one Alderman and the whole city elects two more. There are eight Aldermen.
- Q. Who is the chief executive of the City? A. The Mayor.
- Q. Name the Mayor of the City of Davenport. A. (Fill in.)
- Q. Name some other officers of the City Executive Department. A. City Clerk, Marshal and Chief of Police, City Treasurer, City Attorney, Board of Public Works, Library Board, Park Commission, Police and Fire Commission, City Levee Improvement Board, Board of Health, City Electrician, City Building Inspector, and various other appointive officers.
- Q. Where do the city officers have their offices and where does the City Council meet? A. In the City hall, corner of Fourth and Harrison streets.
- Q. What is the judicial department of the city? A. The court of the Police Magistrate where those who break city ordinances are tried. The Mayor has power to hold court and try offenders.
- Q. When are the city officers elected? A. At the City election.

BOILING IT DOWN.

Before we leave this part of the little book we are making, let us look at the subject of the three branches of government from a different angle. The plan of government is the same in nation, state and city. It might be well to connect up the facts we have learned in this way:

- Q. Name the Executive Department of nation, state and city. A. President, Governor and Mayor. All are helped by other officers.
- Q. Name the Legislative Department or Branch in nation, state and city. A. Congress, General Assembly or Legislature and City Council.
- Q. Name the Judicial Department in nation, state and city. A. The United States Supreme court and other courts, the Iowa Supreme court and other courts, the Police court.

THIS CHAT IS WITH THE MEN READY FOR

THE COURT HEARING.

Quite a number of men in this class are ready for the next step in gaining citizenship and a very important one, the court hearing. You have filed all of your papers. Your witnesses are ready. Now you are waiting for the notice from your helpful friend in the Clerk's office to

come into court for examination before the Judge as to fitness for citizenship by the Examiner who represents the United States government. There is but one thing left for you to do—when you are notified by the Clerk when to come into court you must tell your two witnesses of the day and hour they also will be needed. When this is done, if you feel that your moral character is all right, that your sufficient residence is capable of proof, and that you have made as good preparation as you could for questions on America, if you think also that your witnesses will not fail you, there is nothing to worry about. In the court hearing you will not be made to feel that you do not belong in this country or that you are not welcome here. You will not be trapped by any unusual or unfair questions about this government.

Be at the court room in the court house on time and remind your witnesses to be on hand if you fear they may forget. Dress neatly to come into court. Be careful not to break the good order of the court room by talking or other unnecessary noise. Go forward with your witnesses when your name is called. Do not act as if you were going to be hung. Be friendly and show it. Do not try to tell the examiner all you have learned in this class. He will like it better if you try to answer his questions and then stop. If you do not know the answer, say so. You will be given more than one chance to show your knowledge.

Your witnesses will give proof, one after the other, of your residence and moral character and swear that you are attached to the principles of the Constitution. If these witnesses present cannot swear to your full five years of residence in this country, the depositions you have secured from absent witnesses will be presented. Next you will probably be asked to answer a few questions as to the government of this country and about the Constitution of the United States. You will then go over some of the ground you covered in your petition for naturalization. You must know the English language fairly well. You must show the Judge and the Examiner that you have been a good resident and will be a good citizen, that you are neither anarchist nor polygamist, that you are taking good care of your family and are looking after the schooling of your children, that you are trying to become an intelligent citizen, that you intend to make this land your home. There should be some ground shown for the loyalty which you claimed in your petition for naturalization. You renounce allegiance to all foreign powers and pledge your support and defence of the Constitution of the United States and promise to obey the laws of this country. If you have borne any hereditary title of nobility, now is the time to renounce it. The Court will at this time act on your request for a change of name if you have taken the matter up with the Clerk long enough before this day.

If all goes well at this court hearing, if you are judged to have recommended yourself by your answers to the questions put to you, and the testimony of your witnesses has served to assure the Judge and Examiner of your fitness, you will now be given the oath of allegiance and be accepted as a **Citizen** and will be placed on an equality with

native born citizens of the United States except that you are not in line for the presidency. Do not lose sleep over that exception.

Either at this visit to the court house or at another time you will be handed your certificate of naturalization, usually called the second paper. Some Americans who are interested in Americanization are greatly pleased to see that in some communities this handing of certificates of citizenship to New Americans is made an occasion befitting the conferring of such a priceless and gracious gift. A program of patriotism is easily arranged. Some words of welcome and response are mingled with songs of our country. Each of the newly naturalized receives from the Judge or other court officer the paper which means the winning of his heart's desire, the patent of his strong achievement. Each man whom America has honored with the gift of citizenship should be made to feel just at this time that the great republic needs him, welcomes him and is glad that he came. Why should we not be cordial to the lately landed? Every American, outside the red ones, is an immigrant or the son of an immigrant.

A SMALL CHAT WITH THE NEW CITIZENS WHO HAVE TAKEN THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE ABOUT

THE SECOND PAPER.

When you had taken the oath of allegiance at the court hearing and the Judge had given the order that the Clerk issue to you the Certificate of Naturalization, the Clerk wrote out and handed to you the paper which ended your struggle for American citizenship. It is called on the court record the "Certificate of Naturalization." You and I usually call it the second paper. It is an important paper to you and you will need it a good many times. You must have it when you register for voting. You will need it at other times when it is necessary for you to prove your citizenship in business or political matters.

This very important paper is shorter than some you filled to get it. It gives your description so that no one else may use it. There is also a list of the names, ages and places of residence of your wife and minor children if you are blessed in this way. The government attaches strong penalties to any fraud or misuse in connection with this and all other papers of naturalization.

If your Certificate of Naturalization should be lost, a copy may be secured from the Clerk of the court where it was issued in the same way as a copy of a lost Declaration of Intention is secured. There will, of course, be some cost to pay. And now, let's shake hands on your American citizenship. You have a right to be proud. You have won by hard work something of priceless value to your children and to your children's children.

The second paper belongs to you alone and you must never allow another person to make use of it under your name. That sort of thing brings down upon the offender the wrath of the government. Take a look at the blank for the recovery of lost or destroyed papers. There are some questions in it that might be hard to answer.

Form 2225

**AFFIDAVIT FOR ISSUING NEW NATURALIZATION PAPER IN LIEU
OF ONE LOST OR DESTROYED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Naturalization Service**

NOTE.—To be used only for papers issued on and after September 27, 1906. After having been properly signed, sealed, and attested, this paper is to be forwarded to the clerk of the court out of which the naturalization paper was issued.

.....

.....

ss:

....., being first duly sworn,
deposes and on his oath says:

That I now reside at.....;;
(Street.) (City.) (County.)

.....; that on the.....day of....., anno Domini, 19....
(State.)

the
(Give title of court and location by county and State.)

issued to me declaration of intention No.....; that the said naturali-
certificate of naturalization

zation paper remained in my possession until on or about.....
(Month.)

....., 19.....
(Day.) (Year.)

That on or about that date
(Here give the circumstances as to the place and

manner of the loss or destruction of the paper, and show what efforts have been
made to find it. The words "lost," "misaid," "stolen," or "destroyed," are not alone
sufficient.)

.....
(In case of a lost declaration state why it is needed at the present time.)

That I truly believe the paper above mentioned to be beyond recovery.

.....
(Signature of applicant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., anno
Domini, one thousand nine hundred and.....
(SEAL.)

.....
(Signature of attestor.)

COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

This is to certify that I have examined the records of this court and find the
facts stated in the foregoing affidavit, so far as they relate to the record, to be true;

(*If not true, strike out the word "true" and show the facts according to the records
of the court.)

furthermore, ...
(Here state whether in your opinion the paper should be issued.)

.....
Clerk of the Court for

.....

A TIMELY TALK ON AN INTERESTING TOPIC. IT MIGHT BE CALLED

THE MISTAKEN ALIEN.

Mr. Koch tells me that he went to the court house to file his petition for naturalization as a misinformed alien and found that it was not an easy matter to get citizenship in that way. He says he could not answer the questions, although others might be able to do so. We have in this county several men who have thought that they were citizens but are not. During the time they were misinformed they voted, served on juries and held office, perhaps. Matters of citizenship have not been closely scanned by registration and election boards. Lately cases of misinformation have come to light. A short cut has been provided for mistaken aliens, but after reading the blank I am handing you I think most of you will select the longer and easier road and take out your first papers right away.

Mr. Markovich. "Before you pass that blank, please, a minute. In a chat some weeks ago you said that the Clerk of the District Court expected some good news for enemy aliens who were allowed to appeal to the government. Has he heard anything?"

The Teacher. "The Clerk heard of that matter some days ago and I might have told you the news sooner. You will remember that the naturalization law lately passed provided that any enemy alien whose declaration of intention was dated less than two years prior to the existence of a state of war with his native land could make appeal to the President of the United States for the removal of his disabilities and permission to apply for naturalization. Definite instruction in this matter comes in a paragraph of a letter from the authorities at Washington to the Clerk. Any enemy alien who declared his intention less than two years before the declaration of war with his native land, or since that date, should write a letter to The Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., setting forth the facts that would tend to help that department in investigating the record of the one writing that letter. The writer should state that he desires to secure exemption as an alien enemy in order that he may proceed toward naturalization under the Act of May 9, 1918.

"In writing this letter it is well, I think, to go into details. Tell where you have been since you came to America, where you have worked and the names of your employers, also the names of two other American citizens who could tell of your moral character and fitness for citizenship. Tell the ways you are trying to become an American. Have you attended night school or factory school? Do you read a newspaper printed in English? Do you attend church or public meetings, or do you belong to a lodge or union, where English is spoken? Do you have a card in the Public Library? Are your children in school? Do you talk English in your family circle? Tell any facts that will show you are trying to become an American. Any Red Cross or Liberty bonds? Say a good word for yourself. Let me help you write it."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

**AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3,
ACT JUNE 25, 1910**

*This form to be used in every case where a petition for Naturalization is filed under the Act of June 25, 1910. It is required by section 4 of the Act of 1906, which provides in part, "that petition shall set forth * * * every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application."*

Two copies should be made, one attached to the petition by the Clerk of the Court, and the other forwarded to the Bureau of Naturalization, for filing with the duplicate petition.

In the.....Court of.....
In the matter of the Petition of

To be admitted a citizen of the U. S.

Petition No.....

The petitioner above named being first duly sworn, on oath, deposes and says:

FIRST—That on....., I filed a petition for naturalization in the Court named above, and submit this affidavit, under the terms of Section 4 of the Naturalization Act of 1906, to be filed with and made a part of said petition.

SECOND—On the date indicated immediately below I was informed by the following named person or persons that I was a citizen of the United States.....

(Date as near as known.)

.....
Here state the name or names of affiant's informants, their occupation at the time and present address if known. If the affiant knew he was not a citizen, but believed he could become such without a compliance with the general requirements of the naturalization laws he should state the steps he thought it necessary to take, and the reason for his impression.

THIRD—I continued to believe as above indicated until the date shown below when I became apprised under the following circumstances that my impression was erroneous.

(Date.)

FOURTH—I have exercised the following rights or duties of a citizen of the United States:

.....
This statement should include dates and all pertinent facts. If the affiant has held public office, served on jury, voted or proved up on public land, all of the particulars should be set forth.

.....
Original Signature of Affiant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of..... 19....
[SEAL]

.....
Clerk of Court.

A SUMMING-UP CHAT WITH THE MEN WHO HAVE GAINED CITIZENSHIP. THIS IS A LOOK BACK OVER THE ROAD. THIS CHAT TAKES PLACE AT A GET-TOGETHER OF THE SECOND PAPER MEN WHEN EVERYBODY IS HAPPY.

STEPS AND BLANKS IN NATURALIZATION.

In various chats during the last few weeks we have covered the several steps that must be taken to gain citizenship. It would be a good thing for us to go over the ground again, to get the steps together, to ask you to take notes and to be more ready than ever before to help your friends who are not naturalized. Give them your notes and let them check off their progress, step by step and always know where they are on the journey and what the next step will be. Tell them to go ahead as fast as the rules will let them. Tell them to keep a good acquaintance with the Clerk of the District court. He is their one, good friend up to the time of the court hearing, and afterward, too.

FIRST STEP.

Who—Any Alien over 18 of White or Black Race.

When—Any Time after He Lands in America.

Where—Office of the Clerk of the District Court, at the Court House, in Davenport.

The Alien asks for a blank,

Facts for Declaration of Intention.

He pays no money. He takes this blank home and fills it out or has some friend do it for him.

SECOND STEP.

Who—The Alien who Got the Blank.

When—As soon as the Blank is Carefully Filled.

Where—The Clerk's Office.

The alien pays \$1.00 to the Clerk who fills out the alien's first paper and gives it to him. The real name of the paper is

The Declaration of Intention.

The alien is now called a declarant. At some time before the declarant is ready to petition for his second paper he should make sure by search that he still has his first paper in his home. If by bad luck it has been lost or destroyed, he should go at once to the Clerk. If the paper was issued in this county, the Clerk will write to Washington for him, enclosing a statement of when and how the paper came to be missing or destroyed. This blank is called

Affidavit for Issuing New Naturalization Paper in Lieu of One Lost or Destroyed.

If the first paper was not issued in Davenport, the affidavit, written in and sworn to before some officer who can administer an oath, then properly signed and sealed, is forwarded to the office of the Clerk who issued the paper. That Clerk will then write to Washington about the matter. Naturally there will be fees to pay for all this trouble. When

the government is satisfied that the declarant who says he lost his first paper is entitled to another, the Clerk of the court where the missing paper was written will be notified by the government to issue a copy. This copy may be used to complete the process of naturalization. When the Clerk at Davenport has this paper in hand, he will notify the declarant that everything is ready for him to go on. The declarant who lost his first paper is now as well off as the declarant who did not. They are both ready for the

THIRD STEP.

Who—The Declarant.

When—Two Years after the Date of First Paper and not More than Seven Years. Declarant Will Have Been in this Country Five Years and in This State One Year.

Where—The Clerk's Office.

The declarant takes with him his first paper, original or copy. He asks for a blank,

Request for Certificate of Arrival.

To this is attached a detailed statement of facts. This whole blank must be carefully filled and mailed with the Declaration of Intention to the Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C. When the request has been considered at Washington and everything looks right, the declarant receives notice from that city that the papers have been mailed to the Clerk at Davenport. He now takes the

FOURTH STEP.

Who—The Declarant and Two Witnesses.

When—After Notice from Washington.

Where—The Clerk's Office.

The declarant taking with him \$4.00 to be paid to the Clerk for fees goes to the court house with his two witnesses. He finds his first paper, the statement of facts he signed and a paper he has not seen,

The Certificate of Landing.

These are ready to attach to the Petition for Naturalization and become a part thereof. The declarant, after this to be known as "the petitioner," signs the petition which the Clerk fills in for him. This paper is called

Petition for Naturalization.

Each of the witnesses must fill in a blank and leave it with the Clerk. This blank is called

Affidavit of Witness to Petition.

In case the two witnesses present cannot cover the full five years of residence in this country, the time lacking in their affidavits must be covered by witnesses living elsewhere. This testimony can be secured by the Clerk at some cost in fees. For this purpose he uses blanks that may be called

Depositions of Absent Witnesses to Prove Residence in Some Other State.

These must be filled, sworn to, and in the hands of the Clerk in plenty of time for full examination before the next step in gaining citizenship, the Court Hearing.

Before the court hearing the petitioner must look up his witnesses and be sure that they will be on hand. If either or both cannot be present in court on that day, the petitioner must arrange with the Clerk for substitute witnesses. If witnesses refuse to come into court, they can be compelled to do so, although that might cost the petitioner witness fees. The Clerk must be consulted long enough beforehand for him to have a court paper made and served on each witness who will not come. This paper is called

A Subpoena.

All is now ready for the

FIFTH STEP.

Who—The Petitioner and Two Witnesses.

When—On the Day Notified to Come. It will not be Sooner than 90 Days from the Date of Filing the Petition.

Where—Court Room of the District Court.

A session of the District court, a Judge presiding. The United States Examiner is present to question the petitioners. The witnesses give their testimony. If the petitioner is found to be worthy, ready and fit for citizenship, he takes the oath of allegiance. He renounces any title of nobility he may have inherited. His name is changed, perhaps. He is told by the Clerk when his second paper will be ready.

SIXTH, AND LAST, STEP.

Who—The New Citizen.

When—At the Date Named by the Clerk.

Where—The Place is also Decided by the Clerk.

As the last step in the process of naturalization the newly welcomed citizen receives from the Clerk his

Certificate of Naturalization.

This is the precious document that is usually called the second paper. The man who was first an alien, then an alien-declarant, next an alien petitioner, is now

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The government laws of naturalization vary the process of gaining citizenship. Some of the men who travel a road differing from the one we have just looked over and how the process differs for them have been spoken of in other chats. There are special provisions, you will remember, for all who are serving or have served in any branch of military or naval forces of the United States, for those who have served on government; or merchant or fishing vessels of this country, for those formerly American serving in the armies of the allies, for enemy aliens, for widows and children of declarants, and for those men who thought they were citizens but are not and never have been.

Men who reached this country before June 29, 1906, are not required to furnish a "Certificate of Landing" in getting ready for the

"Petition for Naturalization." They are asked, however, to fill in a blank, "Facts for Petition," with the same sort of information that the man who arrived later furnishes in making his request for his "Certificate of Landing."

The Teacher. "Anything farther, today?"

Mr. Leonato. "I have a friend visiting here today who was just made a citizen in New York. He says they had another blank called a 'Certificate of Filing.' He has his blank with him."

The Teacher. "Such a blank is used in some eastern courts. It is a receipt card given a petitioner after he has signed and handed to the Clerk his 'Petition for Naturalization.' It is not a blank furnished by the government to courts of naturalization for use, but it looks like a good thing, just the same."

AN INFORMAL TALK AT ONE OF THE ANNUAL RECEPTIONS TO NEWLY WELCOMED AMERICANS AT FRIENDLY HOUSE, THE SUBJECT BEING

LOYALTY.

During the process of naturalization through which you men gained your American citizenship you were asked to pay great attention to the fact that you were transferring your loyalty from some old world country to the United States. In taking out your first paper you promised to do this. In the petition for naturalization you again expressed this intention. In the oath of allegiance in the court hearing you broke all bonds which bound you to your former home land, and turning your face toward your future in America, to America you pledged your love and service. The true allegiance you have sworn admits no evasion, no division. It is impossible that you should forget the land of your birth. It is unnecessary that you should feel for that land anything but love. If you have been loyal to the land of your birth, it argues well for true affection and steadfast cleaving to the land of your adoption. If you will learn of America, the devotion and pride we call loyalty will follow. You should so live that no man will have ground for charging you with alienism in heart and conduct. There never should be anything but whole-souled, warm-hearted surrender of your love to the country you have chosen and which has welcomed you to citizenship. American citizenship means brotherhood and the thought for others. President Wilson has written, "Loyalty which is merely self-pleasing is only selfishness. No man has ever risen to the real stature of spiritual manhood until he has found that it is finer to serve somebody else than it is to serve himself."

We are proud that America as a democracy, taking her place among the nations of the world has influenced the lives of all who live under autocratic governments. We are very proud of our country, which is yours. We believe America is the free-est land in the world. There are other good governments and other good places to live, but America has claims to the pride and devotion of her citizens that surpass

the claims of other lands. We are proud of our country's history. We are proud of the great men in every walk in life who have been Americans. We are proud of American ideals. All men might not make from the treasury of national ideals the same selection of those to be considered distinctively American, but Charles W. Eliot has compiled them with rare judgment. But before we quote him let us listen again to President Wilson, "No nation can live without vision, and no vision will exalt a nation except the vision of real liberty and real justice and purity of conduct."

Now for Dr. Eliot's words on American citizenship and ideals: "The American citizen loves—that is, he has a passionate devotion for liberty, personal, religious and political. He rejects government by a class, whether small or large, and governors by divine grace, and believes in government by the people. He desires justice in all the relations of human society and neither asks nor grants privileges. He is tolerant of opinions unlike his own and submits in practice to the opinion or wish of the majority. He believes that the liberty of the individual should be exercised under the restraints of established law, the embodiment of common morality and common sense. He believes that the roots of the free state are in the family and in universal education. These are the American ideals. Immigrants are assimilated as fast and as far as they accept them."

You will notice that the principles of the Constitution to which you made oath of attachment are founded closely on these American ideals.

In helping to give you a welcome to American citizenship this evening it seems best to cease from any efforts to tell you of our outstretched hands when the words of the chief citizen of the United States can be quoted. On an occasion like this in Philadelphia, May 10, 1915, President Wilson spoke to several thousand newly naturalized citizens. His words are meant for you and all men like you who have achieved citizenship by merit and by longing. Imagine that you hear the President speaking while his words are being read:

"You have taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be to God. Certainly not of allegiance to those who temporarily represent this great Government. You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal, to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race. You have said, 'We are going to America,' not only to earn a living not only to seek the things it was more difficult to obtain where you were born, but to help forward the great enterprises of the human spirit—to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go where a speech is spoken that is alien to them, knowing that, whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance in the human heart, and that is for liberty and justice.

"And while you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you,—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave in them. I certainly would not be one even to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his

birth and the nation of his origin—these things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts; but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will a thorough American. It is a very interesting circumstance to me, in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance to this great government, that you were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning finger of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life.

"No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us; some of us are very disappointing. No doubt that you have found that justice in the United States goes only with a pure heart and a right purpose, as it does everywhere else in the world. No doubt what you found here didn't seem touched for you, after all, with the complete beauty of the ideal which you had conceived beforehand.

"But remember this, if we are grown at all poor in the ideal, you brought some of it with you. A man does not go out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing that he does not believe in, and if some of us have forgotten what America believed in, you, at any rate, imported in your own hearts a renewal of that belief. That is the reason that I, for one, make you welcome.

"So if you come into this great nation as you have come, voluntarily seeking something that we have to give, all that we have to give is this: We cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. I sometimes think he is fortunate if he has to work only with his hands and not with his head. It is very easy to do what other people give you to do but it is very difficult to give other people things to do. We cannot exempt you from work; we cannot exempt you from the strife and the heart breaking burden of the struggle of the day—that is common to mankind everywhere. We cannot exempt you from the loads that you must carry; we can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried. That is the spirit of hope, it is the spirit of liberty, it is the spirit of justice."

A FEW WORDS AT A FRIENDLY HOUSE RECEPTION TO NEWLY NATURALIZED MEN JUST BEFORE IT WAS TIME TO SING

A PATRIOTIC SONG.

America has become a great country through the mingling of the blood of the nations of the earth. Men and women from all countries have helped to place America in the leadership of the nations by liking each other and living together. This is the country of the ambitious people from all lands and of this country they would sing in self dedication. When American people want to sing a patriotic song, they usually sing "America." The words of that song were written by a man who either did not know about immigrants or forgot to tell in the song of the great part immigrants have taken in building America.

We will sing this evening of an America broader in conception than the America of the Smith poem, a greater America, surely, an America that any native-born may revere and sing his admiration for with hand clasped in the hand of another sort of American, an American in aspirations and ideals, American in all save the accident of birth. Now we will read the words thrown on the screen and sing of

A NEW AMERICA.

A PATRIOTIC SONG THAT AMERICANS, WHEREVER BORN, MAY SING

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Our fathers' God, to Thee,
 Author of liberty,
 In every clime,
 May we all brothers be
 In this, our country free,
 Makers of unity,
 In this, our time.</p> | <p>3. Let music swell the breeze,
 And ring from all the trees
 Sweet freedom's song.
 Let mortal tongues awake,
 Let all that breathe partake,
 Let rocks their silence break,
 The sound prolong.</p> |
| <p>2. New land, of thee we sing,
 Our hearts, our hands we bring,
 Thee let us serve.
 Let us the cities rear,
 And without slavish fear,
 Build here a nation dear
 In Freedom's name.</p> | <p>4. Our fathers' God, to Thee,
 Author of Liberty,
 To Thee we sing;
 Long may our land be bright
 With freedom's holy light.
 Protect us by Thy might,
 Great God, our king.</p> |

There is a future look in this verse that Miss Mary McDowell has written, the forward look, and brotherhood, freedom, toil and aspiration, optimism, trust in God from whom comes liberty in every land.

In this land where every third man is an actual immigrant or the son of an immigrant it would seem as if Americans of inherited citizenship have been lacking in courtesy in insisting that Americans through choice should voice their patriotism in words which for them can have neither dedication nor devotion. When a New American sings, "My Native Country, Thee," and "Land where My Fathers Died," he pays tribute to a country to which he renounced allegiance when he became an American.

A CHAT AT A SUPPER GIVEN THE YEAR'S COMPANY OF NEW AMERICANS
 AT FRIENDLY HOUSE BY THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON

A NEW AMERICAN'S CLUB.

It has long been the opinion of the Friendly House folks that there is room in Davenport for one more club. It does not need to have an especial home, a written constitution, a long list of officers or even monthly dues. It needs to have only enough formality to hold together any number of people interested in helping bewildered immigrants who need the help in Davenport which is given in larger cities to such people. The membership of such a club would naturally come for the greater part from men and women who have lately been naturalized and have not forgotten the discomforts and uncertainties of their first years in a strange land.

Such a club could help the unemployed in the matter of finding jobs, when there are jobs, and save them, perhaps, from exploiting padrones. Such a club could provide competent advice on matters of business to immigrants, arrange for their defence in the courts, encourage the use of public schools and public libraries and give information as to the social and philanthropic organizations of the city that would help aliens if called upon. Such a club could find a fine field in encouraging aliens to become American citizens and in helping to insure correctness in naturalization papers. Many aliens need to be protected, and may be protected, if their confidence can be won by some club of the right sort, from the harpoons of men of their own nationality who sometimes extort money for unnecessary services or pretended services.

The need of such a club is not as great in Davenport as it is in larger places where there are more immigrants and where people are on salary who care for the strangers in our land, but there is a steady need in Davenport for an organization that could invite confidence and would be free from the suspicion of selfish motives. The hospitality of Friendly House is extended to such a club, if when it is formed, the members should care to meet here. The aid of one of the leading firms of lawyers in this city has been promised in matters where a knowledge of law is needed.

THE CLASS IN CIVICS AND THEIR FRIENDS COME TOGETHER IN A SMOKER
AND AMONG OTHER THINGS HEAR ABOUT

OUR HOME TOWN.

Davenport is a good place to live. Here the newly arrived alien has always found a job, the one thing in this new land he must have. Davenport is one of a group of cities which, as far as employment goes, is one big town. There are jobs in Davenport and in Rock Island, Moline, Bettendorf, East Moline, in Silvis and Nahant. The newly arrived man must be contented to do the hardest work in any part of our group of towns until he learns the language. Men from his own country usually find work for him. I am told that some of these pretended friends treat the new men badly by making them give up a good part of their wages for finding work that the new men could find for themselves if they should follow men who go to work and ask for it themselves. Then there are the employment agents who only ask one fee and that is the end of that. A very fine place for you to get acquainted is the employment bureau at the court house. This bureau is carried on by the United States government and the State of Iowa. Here all who apply are helped to find the best class of work for which they are fitted, and no charge is made. The newly arrived alien is apt to think about taking out his first paper when he finds that some good jobs are open to citizens only.

If you have lately come, and have a trade, you will probably want to gain the help of a union. The labor unions of the Tri-cities admit aliens.

Let me advise you to find the church to which you belonged in the old country or one like it and make yourself known to priest or minister in charge. A man should not lose his religion by coming to this new land, and the members of your church will be friendly to you.

Davenport has fine schools—public schools, private schools, church schools. See that your little children are in the kindergarten and the graded public schools, unless your religion would send them to the church school. The children learn how to live in America and will tell their parents. You ought to go to the evening school at the High School building and learn English. The teachers are fine people and will not keep you so late at night that you cannot get enough sleep after your hard day's work.

Get acquainted in the public library. It is a beautiful building, but it is not too fine for you, for the library belongs to the people and you are one of the people. You will be made welcome and you will find books and papers, perhaps some in your own language. There is a room, warm and light, where you can sit and read or learn of this country through pictures. There is a special room for children. Take your children there to get acquainted. There may be a smaller library near your home where you can get books. The branch libraries are at Friendly House, Third and Taylor streets, at Gimbel's drug store, 2046 West Third street, at the Independent Baking Company's plant, 2411 Rockingham road and at Jackson and Grant schools. There is also a reading room at Friendly House. At all of these you and your family may get books free.

There are many lodges and societies in Davenport. you will probably want to join one so that you can meet your friends when not at school in the evening.

There are two social centers in Davenport and there will be more of them. There is the West Side Settlement on Western avenue between Second and Third streets and a settlement called Friendly House at Third and Taylor streets. At these centers your family will find many things they will like and which will help them become good citizens. There are clubs and classes. Sewing, dress making, cooking, canning, dancing, gymnastics, hand work and other things are taught. There is a small charge or no charge for this help. The Lend-a-Hand, Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association are all planning to help you in every way that may open.

Davenport furnishes every chance for you to care for your money. If you wish to send money to your old home, you can do that at any bank, or you can go to the postoffice and get an international money order. You can send money to a friend in this country by buying a draft at a bank or buying a domestic money order at the postoffice. If you wish to save money for the time when you will be sick or out of work or for the time when you will want to start in business for yourself, any bank in Davenport is an absolutely safe place to put it. You can open a savings account with \$1.00. If your children wish to save

their pennies until they can get \$1.00 and then start a bank account, there is a Penny Savings department at the Friendly House. If you like the Postal Savings better, you can leave your money with the government at the postoffice and draw it out when you want it. Many immigrants have lost money in this country by putting their savings in private banks, managed, probably, by men from their own country in Europe. Every bank in Davenport is under State control. They are safe. Putting money in the bank is a step toward good citizenship.

If you have sickness in your family, the doctor will probably send for one of the Visiting Nurses who will come into your home and do everything to help you take the best care of the sick ones. They know just what should be done, and they will not charge you for their help, but you can pay something if you wish. Many people do. If your little folks are not strong and hearty, bring them to the baby welfare clinic the Visiting Nurses hold, with the help of a doctor, every Friday afternoon at Friendly House. If you or any of your family have indications of tuberculosis, you will be glad to be told of a weekly clinic held at the Visiting Nurses' cottage, No. 1216 West Third street. You will be told the truth about your condition and what to do. At this cottage is located The Times Milk Station. If your baby needs better milk than you can find, talk with the Visiting Nurses about it. You can buy the milk. If you have no money, the milk is free.

If you want to borrow money, the Morris bank is a good place to talk it over. If you cannot borrow when you are out of money and in trouble, you can get friendly help and advice at the office of the Ladies' Industrial Relief society, No. 115 West Sixth street. Your little people will be cared for at this place during the day if you both have to work until you can get where you can support your wife and family, which is, of course, what you want to do. Scott county also helps very poor people who are in trouble. Go to the office of the Supervisor of Community Welfare at the court house.

Davenport has no free baths or swimming pool, yet. Men can get a good tub or shower bath at Friendly House any Saturday afternoon or evening for 10 cents. Boys come before 5 o'clock and pay 5 cents.

There is a fine free museum at the Academy of Science, Brady and Seventh streets, which you will want to visit many times.

The Davenport Institute, at 221 Western avenue, has classes in different subjects. The class which interests you most is held each Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock for ten or 12 weeks before each day named for naturalization in court. There you and your friends may learn of American forms of government and study the Constitution.

Davenport has three Turner societies that offer training in athletics. The Young Men's Christian Association also furnishes instruction in gymnastics.

There are many parks in Davenport where you can enjoy the fresh air with your family. There are birds and animals to see and wading pools for the children. In these parks during the summer there are band concerts.

There are many theaters where you may find amusement. Most of them show motion pictures. Friendly House has had for some years

motion pictures, Saturdays, from October 1 to May 1. Grown people pay 5 cents, and children pay 1 cent.

The Mississippi river furnishes chances for recreation through excursions, trips to other towns and long ferry rides back and forth from shore to shore.

The street car service in Davenport is fine and long rides may be had for little money on street cars and interurban lines. There are pretty parks with amusements at the ends of the street car lines.

After talking it over we can close this chat with the sentence we began it with—Davenport is a good place to live.

REALFF OTTESEN, OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, HAS A MIGHTY INSTRUCTIVE TALK ON

SOME IOWA LAWS.

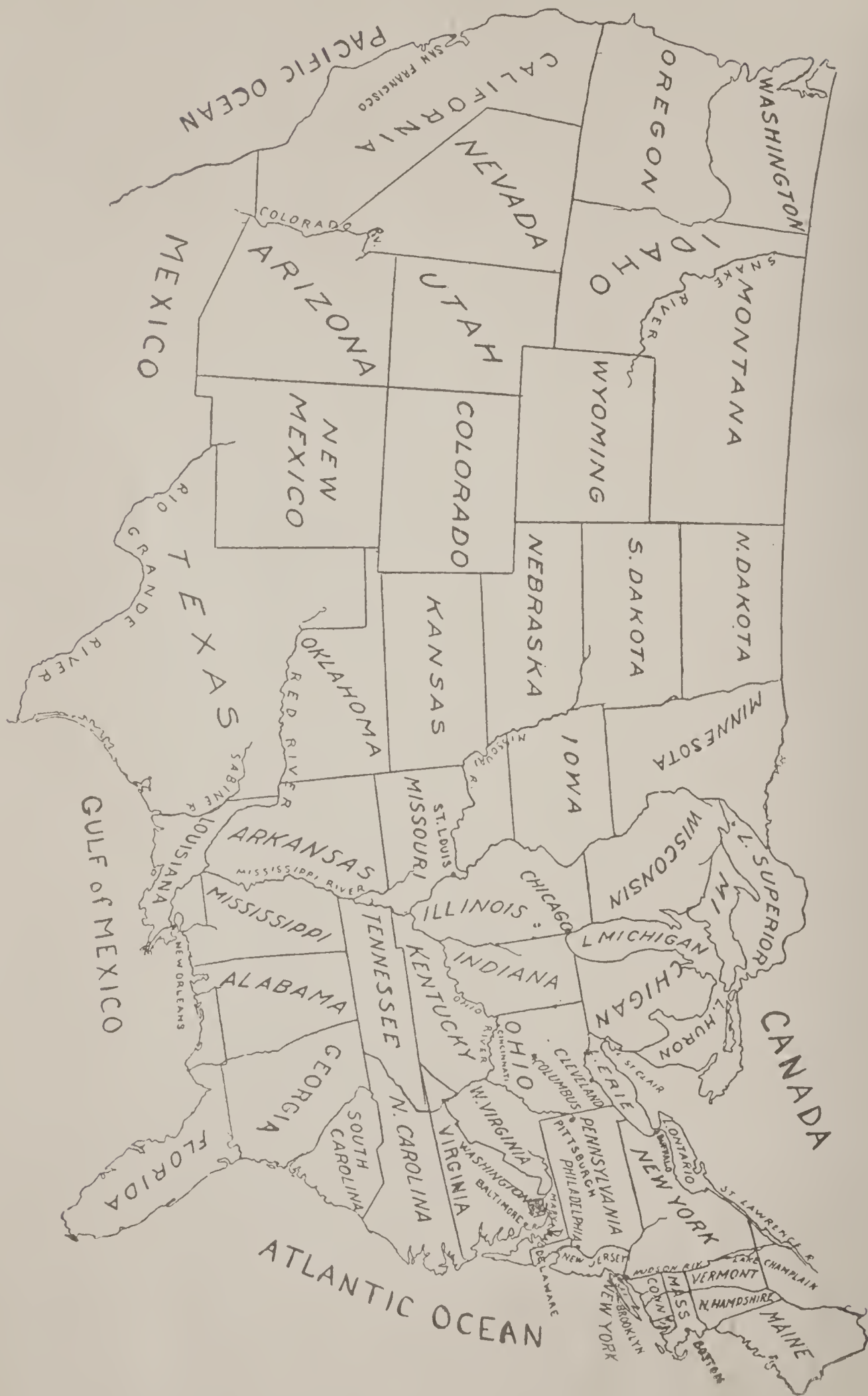
Mr. Realff Ottesen, Assistant County Attorney, has come with me this afternoon and I have asked him to talk to you in my place. He will tell you of some of the state laws which you would be likely to break unless you knew about them. Before he begins I want to speak for a minute about the city ordinances under which Davenport people live. I called at the police station and asked the Chief of Police what ordinances the foreigners were most apt to break and thus lay themselves liable to arrest. It pleased me very much when he told me that the immigrants living in Davenport gave the police very little trouble. They do not know all of the rules of American living but are anxious to learn. Many of them are used to a mild sort of gambling in their native lands and see nothing wrong in that. They have to be watched to see that they all take out licenses to peddle. They are, at first, somewhat careless as to the proper disposal of garbage. In the main they make no trouble. If Mr. Ottesen has too many laws to tell you about, we will ask him to stop in the middle of his chat and save the rest for another week. This is Mr. Ottesen.

Mr. Ottesen. "Your teacher has asked me to tell you about Iowa laws that you are especially interested in. All of the laws of Iowa would fill a very large book and I will try to tell only of those that especially concern you as residents and possible Americans.

LAWS CONCERNING THE FAMILY.

"Marriage. Men over 21 and women over 18 may marry of their own free will. If under that age, they must have the consent of their parents or legal guardian. Boys under 16 and girls under 14 cannot be married at all. Marriages can be performed by the Justice of the Peace, the Mayor, a Judge of a recognized Court, or a regularly ordained minister of the gospel. But first a license must be secured from the Clerk of the Court at the court house, where a witness who knows both parties, their age, and that they are single, must take an oath to that effect. Any effort to marry without meeting all these re-

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



quirements may cause serious trouble. No person of any age can be made to marry another against his or her will.

“Divorce. Divorces can only be secured in the civil courts, and the services of a competent lawyer are necessary. No Rabbi or other church authority can grant a divorce. Neither party to a divorce can remarry within a year without the consent of the Court. In trying a divorce case the Judge will settle all such questions as the custody of the children, division of property and alimony, according to what seems right to him after he hears the facts.

“Duty to Support. It is a man's duty to support his wife and minor children, and a mother's duty to support her minor children. If a man deserts, or fails to support, his wife or child under 16, or if a woman fails to support her child under 16, or if either parent deserts children under 16, that parent can be sent to the penitentiary. Children must support their parents if their parents cannot support themselves.

“Husband and Wife. Both the husband and wife have equal rights in the home as long as they conduct themselves properly. Neither has the right to strike or abuse the other, and both stand equally before the law. Either may purchase the family necessities and both are liable for the payment for same. Either may hold property independent of the other or make contracts, but neither can sell real estate unless the other joins in the deed.

“Duties of Parents to their Children. If parents do not provide a home in which children can be kept clean and away from bad influences, the children will be taken away and the parents may be punished.

“Duties of Children to their Parents. Minor children must obey their parents. Parents are entitled to the earnings of their minor children. A child who continuously disobeys its parents can be taken into the Juvenile court and the Judge will decide what shall be done with it.

“Mother's Pension. Widows and women whose husbands are confined in State institutions may receive a mother's pension of not to exceed \$2.00 per week for each child under the age of 16 years, provided they are proper persons to have the custody of the children and actually need the money for the support of the children. This pension is granted by the Judge of the District court.

LAWS CONCERNING CHILDREN.

“Juvenile Court. All matters relating to children under 16 years of age who have broken any law or who are excessively unruly or are not receiving the proper care from their parents are handled in the Juvenile court. Cases in this court are handled through the probation officer. This Court tries to do what is best for the child, and has the power to parole a child to its parents or to some other person, to put the child in some State institution or find people who will adopt it, and may punish the parents if they are to blame.

"School Laws. Every child between the ages of 7 and 16 years in proper physical and mental condition must attend school for at least 24 weeks each year beginning the first week of school after September 1. But Boards of Education in cities may require attendance for the full school year. In the city of Davenport the full school year is 40 weeks, and a child must attend full time unless excused for sickness or other good cause. Parents who allow their children to stay out of school without good cause may be punished with a fine. The only exceptions to this rule are children who live more than two miles from a school building and no transportation is provided by the School Board, children over 14 years who are employed and have completed the Eighth grade, and children excused by the Judge of the court. Children required by law to go to school need not go to the public schools provided they attend another school which provides the same education.

"Child Labor. Children under 14 years of age must not be employed in a mine, factory, mill, shop, laundry, slaughter or packing house, store where more than eight people work, elevator, livery stable, garage, or in a place of amusement, or as a messenger boy. Nor can children under 16 years of age be employed in any of the above industries without a work permit from the Board of Education. In cities the size of Davenport boys under 11 and girls under 18 cannot be employed in any kind of street work such as selling papers, and boys between 11 and 16 can do such work only between 4 o'clock, a. m., and 7:30 o'clock, p. m., when school is not in session, and only after securing a work permit from the Superintendent of Schools. Females under 21 years of age must not be employed in any occupation which requires them to stand constantly. No person under 16 years of age can be employed in any place dangerous to health or morals. Persons under 16 may work only between 7 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., with not less than 30 minutes for noon, and must not work more than eight hours a day nor more than 48 hours in a week. No person under 18 years of age shall work as messenger boy between 10 o'clock, p. m., and 5 o'clock, a. m.

CONCERNING PUBLIC HEALTH.

"Adulterated Milk. It is against the law to sell adulterated or impure milk; that means milk from animals fed on waste or other unhealthy substance or milk which has less than 11 1-2 per cent milk solids or 3 per cent butter fat. Milk is sampled from time to time by the milk inspector, and if he finds any below standard, the man who is selling it will be prosecuted.

"Impure Food. Selling any food which is in any way spoiled or contains any substance which might be unhealthy is a crime whether the person selling it knows its condition or not.

"Unsanitary Conditions. Slaughter houses, butcher shops, grocery stores, restaurants, bakeries, delivery wagons, dairies, milk depots and all other places where food is manufactured, sold or handled for delivery must be kept scrupulously clean. All articles of food

must be carefully protected from flies. State food inspectors are constantly employed in enforcing this law.

"Oleomargerine. This cannot be sold colored and the outside of the package must be marked "Oleomargerine," together with the dealer's name. All dealers must have a government license. All public eating places which serve oleomargerine must have a sign on the wall in a prominent place, reading, "Substitute for Butter Used Here."

MORTGAGES AND BUYING ON INSTALLMENTS.

"Chattel Mortgages. A chattel mortgage is a written document by which one pledges any kind of property except real estate to secure the payment of a debt. Conditional sales, so commonly used when goods are sold on installment, are in effect chattel mortgages and are subject to the same rules of law. A person signing a chattel mortgage or buying goods on conditional sale should examine very carefully the document he signs and be sure that he understands all of its conditions. Violating any of the terms of the contract or failing to make payments when due may result in loss of the goods as well as any money that may have already been paid on the contract. Any person buying goods of any kind from anyone except a regular dealer should examine the records in the office of the County Recorder before purchasing. If there is a chattel mortgage or conditional sale or record, the person holding it can take the property away from the purchaser.

IF YOU RENT A HOME.

"Landlord and Tenant. Except when there is a lease either written or oral for a definite period, the tenant holds from month to month and is entitled to a 30-days written notice to quit the premises, unless he fails to pay his rent when due. The tenant must also give his landlord 30 days' notice if he intends to leave.

"Notice to Quit. Any tenant violating the terms of lease or failing to pay rent when due can be ousted by the giving of a three-days' written notice to leave the premises. If he fails to quit at the end of three days, the landlord must start suit, which requires another notice of five days before the tenant can be put out of the premises.

"Repairs. The landlord is bound to repair any damage to the premises caused by ordinary wear and tear, but damages due to the tenant's negligence or wrongful act must be repaired by the tenant.

THE JOB AND THE PAY.

"Garnishment of Wages. The wages of the head of a family cannot be garnished for the payment of a debt unless they had been earned more than three months before the time of garnishment, neither can the household goods or homestead be taken for the payment of debts. A single man has no exemptions except his ordinary wearing apparel, and all his wages may be taken for the payment of his debts. When, however, the head of a family starts to leave the state, the only thing he can hold exempt is the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family and \$75.00 worth of additional property.

“Workman’s Compensation. If a man is injured while at work, by any cause arising out of the course of his employment, he is entitled to a fixed compensation under what is known as the “Employer’s Liability or Workman’s Compensation Act.” Unless the workman’s injury is permanent, he is allowed one-half of his wages during the time he is unable to work by reason of his injury after the first two weeks. He is allowed nothing for the first two weeks unless he is disabled for more than 35 days. Permanent injuries or death are provided for according to a fixed scale and in proportion to the employee’s wages. This scale of charges is too long and complicated to tell you about it at length, but most employers have printed copies of the Compensation Act to furnish their employees upon request. In case employer and employee cannot agree on settlement, the employee must write the Industrial Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa, of this fact and he will be sent blanks on which to make an application for arbitration. The injured employee’s medical bills, not to exceed \$100, are allowed in addition to the compensation.

WHISKEY AND THAT SORT OF THING.

“Intoxicating Liquors. The sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors is forbidden in Iowa. Any liquor containing alcohol, no matter how little, is considered intoxicating. Taking orders for intoxicating liquors or advertising them or transporting them for anybody is also forbidden. The United States law makes it a serious crime to transport or carry liquor into the State.

“If intoxicating liquor is sold in a building, the State may in addition to punishing the seller, get an injunction against the seller, the landlord, and the place in which it was sold. The injunction is an order forbidding the seller to sell any more liquors anywhere in the State, and forbidding the landlord to allow the building to be used for that purpose. Violation of the injunction is contempt of court which is a serious offense, carrying a heavy penalty to be inflicted by the Judge without a jury trial. The injunction may also provide for the destruction of all the furniture in the place, closing the building for one year, and a heavy tax.

GUNS AND KNIVES.

“Carrying Concealed Weapons. Whoever carries a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, or other dangerous weapon concealed on or about his person shall be fined, not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned in the County jail not more than six months or in the penitentiary not more than two years.”

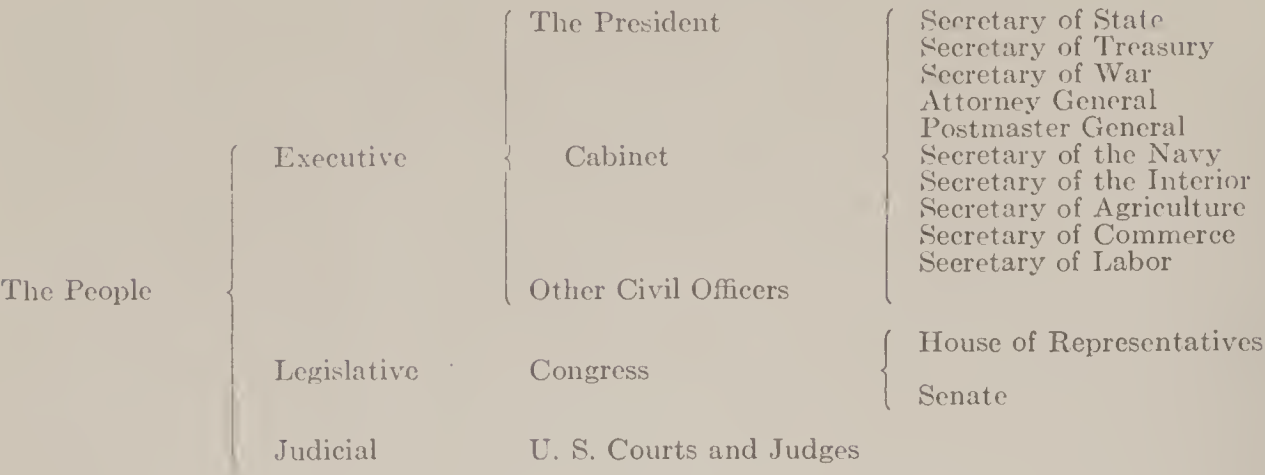
The Teacher. “If a man is brought into court for trial, it is considered no defence at all if he claims ignorance. He is supposed to know. A man who knows the law of the land knows his rights and does not need to be imposed on. We thank Mr. Ottesen for his valuable help.”

Mr. Ottesen. “In some places in this country aliens do not expect level, impartial justice when brought to trial, and they suffer causeless arrest. Such has never been the case here. I have enjoyed meeting you and hope to attend the class again before you become citizens.”

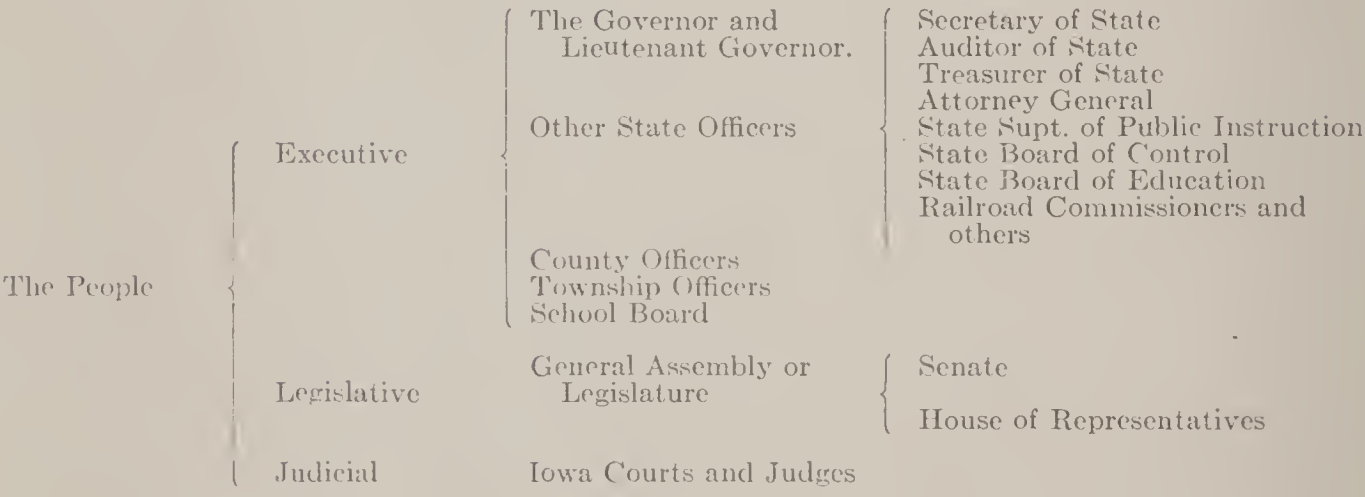
A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE PLAN OF OUR GOVERNMENT

Branches of Government	Legislative	Executive	Judicial
National (U. S. Constitution)	Congress, Made up of the Senate and House of Representatives	President and Cabinet	U. S. Supreme Court, U. S. Circuit Court, U. S. Dis- trict Court, Other U. S. Courts
State (Iowa State Constitution)	General Assembly or Leg- islature, Made up of the Senate and House of Representatives	Governor and Other State Officers and Boards, the County Officers, (except Clerk of District Court,) Township Officers, (ex- cept the Justices of the Peace,) and School Board	Iowa Supreme Court, Dis- trict Courts, Courts of Township Justices of the Peace
City (Special Charter)	City Council	Mayor and Other City Of- ficers, Boards and Com- missions	Police Court

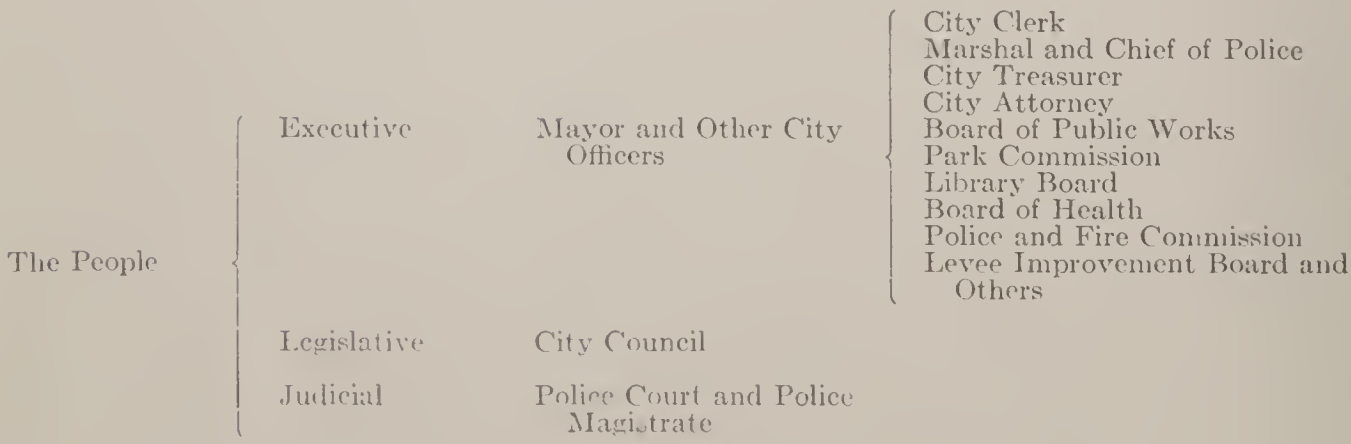
A DIAGRAM OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



A DIAGRAM OF IOWA STATE GOVERNMENT



A DIAGRAM OF DAVENPORT CITY GOVERNMENT



THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS CHAT TOGETHER A WHILE THE NEXT TIME THEY MEET AFTER THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION ENDING THE TERM.

THE CLOSING LESSON.

The Teacher. "Before we separate I want to talk with you about the written test we had a week ago and also talk over with you each of the questions and the answers you gave. It is perhaps fortunate that you made some mistakes, because anyone who remembers his school days knows that we remember a mistaken answer when anything depended on it much longer than 100 answers that were right and made no impression. The average of correctness has been very good. Some of you had cards that were almost perfect. If the examiner will only ask you at the court hearing the questions that I have asked you, you will pass his test of preparation with credit. I see Stilianos Likos is here. He has been in our class, but was admitted to citizenship in Rock Island last week. What did the government examiner ask you, Stilianos?"

Mr. Vavouris. "His name is Steve."

The Teacher. "All Greek boys named Stilianos who come to America take the name of Steve, I know, but I like his own name better. How about it, Stilianos? What did he ask you?"

Mr. Likos. "He asked me what my name was and what time it was. I told him quick enough, and he said I would make a very good American."

The Teacher. "That sounds too good to be true."

Mr. Schroeder. "I have been away from Germany for a long time and have not been naturalized here. To what country do I belong?"

The Teacher. "I am told that the ordinary period in which a German loses his citizenship by continuous absence without renewing his citizen papers (without having his 'Heimatschein' officially revised) is ten years. Germany allows her citizens to retain in some countries visited their German citizenship while acquiring a sort of citizenship in the country visited. If you have been here more than ten years you probably can claim no country as your own."

Mr. Brooks. "In a handbook for immigrants I find the statement that no alien will be naturalized if his wife and children are in the old country. Is that true?"

The Teacher. "There is no law covering this condition, but you will remember that the Courts are given the duty of judging as to an applicant's character and his fitness for citizenship. The Courts generally throughout the United States have declined to admit aliens to citizenship whose families reside abroad, basing their conclusion upon the assumption that the failure to bring the families to the United States evidenced a lack of intention to reside permanently in the country of their adoption. The Courts usually continue the application to give the aliens an opportunity to bring their families to the United States."

Mr. Petersen. "I cannot understand yet why all Indians are not

citizens. They are people, same as the rest of us, and they are born here."

The Teacher. "I have a little selection from a decision of the United States Supreme court at hand and will read a part of it, 'Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States, members of, and owing immediate allegiance to, one of the Indian tribes (an alien, though dependent, power) though in the geographical sense born in the United States are no more "born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof," within the meaning of the first section of the Fourteenth amendment, than the children of the subjects of any foreign government or the children born within the United States of ambassadors or other public ministers of foreign nations.' You will remember that in another chat we talked of the four ways in which an Indian may be deemed to have gained citizenship."

Mr. Rosenbaum. "Will you please tell us of the extra cost which might need to be met in getting naturalization papers?"

The Teacher. "Aside from the fees for first and second papers you might have to pay for a copy of a lost or destroyed paper which is \$1.00. A second possible cost is for getting the depositions of witnesses as to residence in another state. That varies somewhat but is about \$6.00. The third possible additional cost is for serving the subpoena to bring in an unwilling witness. The fees charged by the sheriff for serving subpoenas vary greatly with circumstances and no figure can be given. It is very rare that it is necessary to compel a witness to come into court in naturalization. It is usually done as a matter of courtesy. Surely every American ought to help all men to be Americans."

Mr. Pecaut. "I have been in this country almost five years and my first paper is almost two years old. Can I file my petition for second paper in August for the November court hearing?"

The Teacher. "When will your five years be up and when will your first paper be two years old?"

Mr. Pecaut. "In September."

The Teacher. "You cannot file your petition for naturalization until your first paper has been issued fully two years and you have been in this country fully five years. August is too soon. You will have to wait for the next court hearing."

Mr. Andresen. "I want to ask what my nationality is. I was born in Germany and came to this country a child with my parents. My father and mother were divorced after reaching America. My mother married an American citizen and thus became an American. My father has never been naturalized. I am now of age. I have made my home with my mother. Am I an American? When I tried to enlist I could not be sure that I was not an enemy alien."

The Teacher. "You have gained no citizenship in this land through your own efforts. You are either a German through birth—a condition your father has done nothing to change—or you are American through your mother's marriage. The courts have held, I am told on the best of authority, that the citizenship of a child follows that of the father and not that of the mother. Even if you were given into the

custody of your mother by the Court at the time of the divorce, there is no provision of the law by which the citizenship of the custodian of a child determines the child's citizenship. I would advise you to take out your first paper without delay."

Mr. Meyer. "I have lately learned that I am an enemy alien, although I have thought from childhood that I was an American citizen. I saw in a newspaper that there is a chance for me to become a citizen without taking out a first paper."

The Teacher. "The authorities at Washington have held that a misinformed alien, allowed under the Act of June 25, 1910, to file petition for naturalization without making a declaration of intention still has that right. This right having existed prior to the existence of a state of war with the two sovereignties has not been denied them by the law of May 9, 1918. If you resided constantly in the United States during a period of five years next preceding May 1, 1910, and because of misinformation exercised the rights and duties of an American citizen, the provision of the 1910 law apply to you. But you will not find it easy to comply with the conditions."

Mr. Jaeger. "The paper we read at home has an article today saying that any first paper issued not more than seven years before the existence of a state of war can be used in filing a petition for naturalization. I think you said something of the sort in a chat on the new naturalization law. You also said later that no first paper was good that was more than seven years old. It is now more than eight years since war began with Germany and almost eight years since the state of war with Austro-Hungary began."

The Teacher. "I was mistaken in speaking of those first papers held by alien enemies. The law seems to say so, but we common folks will have to leave an understanding of the law to the lawyers and they do not always seem to be unanimous. It is a safe rule to go by all the time in naturalization that a declaration of intention is invalid for all purposes when more than seven years old."

Mr. Tsanoff. "You said something one day about it being possible for a man born in the Balkans who had never seen this country to be a better American than a man born here. Where do you find that?"

The Teacher. "That statement was made solely on the grounds that Americans are people of humanity and devotion to unselfish ideals. As John Foster Carr's Italian waiter says, 'Americans are not people of one blood or one race like you French people or us Italians. They are people who think alike.' Those who join with us in devotion to the principles of the Constitution although they may have never seen the Constitution are Americans in spirit and as brothers we greet them wherever they may be. Prof. E. A. Steiner tells of such Americans in his books. John Foster Carr knows of them, too. At a meeting of the American Library Association he told some stories of the love of our flag and the ideals it represents. Let me read you the closing paragraphs of Mr. Carr's fine address:

"And so may I give you three stories, each of which I know to be true?"

“‘A friend of mine saw a young Armenian hurl himself into the roadway to save our flag, a torn and muddied bit of cotton that had been thrown away, from the wheels of an onrushing automobile. He grasped the flag, slipped and desperately tried to roll out of the way to save himself, but not in time to prevent the crushing of one of his legs.’

“‘And this comes to me directly. A lady bought an old colonial mansion in New Jersey, reputed to have been used as headquarters by Washington. For months it had housed a gang of Italian laborers. Fearfully, she went to inspect her purchase. She found it indeed spoiled—a grimy barracks. But one room was spotless. The answer to her surprised question was that the Italians had heard that that room was great Washington’s own. So they carefully cleaned it, found a lithograph of the famous Stuart portrait in Boston, hung it on the wall and under it kept a glass with a floating and everburning wick.’

“‘I’ve been asked to tell you again the tale of my Russian-Jewish friend, the electrician. I’m glad to do so, because only now can I give you the full story.’

“‘He was a little, wizened, squint-eyed, old man. He had told me that he had come to America because of Lincoln, and I had asked him how that was. He said he was born on the shores of the Sea of Azof, and that as a boy he had learned this story: Tolstoi was once traveling in the Caucasus, and being very fond of public speaking, he one day made a speech through an interpreter to a Tartar tribe. He was at that time very much interested in Napoleon. So he spoke of Napoleon and of other great war captains.’

“‘When he had finished his address, the Tartar chieftain said: “Now will you be good enough to tell my children of a man who was far greater than any of these men, of a man who was so great that he could even forgive his enemies?” When Tolstoi asked him who that might be, he said, “Abraham Lincoln.”’

“‘The next time he heard of Lincoln it was in this way: A sailor friend, a Russian Christian, returning from one of his voyages, brought back a wonderful book in English, of which he knew a little. “It contains,” he said, “things so true and beautiful that they would bring tears to your eyes if you could only read them.” So they had some pages of it translated and hectographed, and these they circulated among their friends. But some of the sheets fell into the hands of the police. And my Jewish friend told me how he and the poor lad’s mother, early one morning, crept through the shadows of by-streets down to the railroad station, and from the hiding of an old engine house saw his friend start on the long journey to Siberia. “And the book?” I eagerly asked. “It was Henry J. Raymond’s ‘Life, Speeches and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln.’”

“‘And so this man came to America. Today, beside his telephone in his little shop in New York, there are the two great speeches pasted on the wall, and very old and dirty they are. I asked him about them. “Oh,” he said, “I learned them quick. But when I am waiting for a telephone call I let my eye go over them, and you know I always find something new and something fine. It is like a man who looks into one

point of the heavens all the time. He ends by discovering a new star!"

"'An American by right of the spirit! Few of them, it is true, are like my Russian-Jewish friend. But to all of them, particularly now, is it our duty to reveal the Ideal America, to prove that the sacred things of our past, and the great ideals of our fathers, for which they have such wonderful, ready, reverence, can still be found in the America of today.'

"'This is the remedy for the divided allegiance that some fear. This is the nation's great need today—a preparedness for the future more important than any other, for it will give us citizens filled with devotion to our country and the ideals for which she stands. This is our work and our opportunity. Millions are to come. Some of them already are at the gateway, eager to know of our life and to have a part in it, but barred by ignorance.'

"'Shall we not with them build up this America, one with our past, into the greatest cosmopolitan nation of the world—a glorious welding of men who are one in their desire for Liberty, Equality, Brothhood and Peace?'

"'The work that you are doing is a mighty part of it. And there came back to me certain words from "The Dream of John Ball." "In these days are ye building a house which shall not be overthrown, and the world shall not be too great or too little to hold it; for, indeed, it shall be the world itself, set free from evil doers for friends to dwell in."'"

Let us close this chat with a little story Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy tells. I will read a paragraph in which he is talking of immigrants. "'I have sometimes thought that we do not show them that high type of unselfish citizenship which they were led to believe they would find here, and they must have wondered to discover that they had in themselves a spirit of love of country and liberty and justice which they did not find among us. I have thought that they must have felt like a little adopted girl playing during the recess of school with a girl of her own age whose real mother loved her dearly. This girl who was the natural daughter said to the adopted girl:

"'You are not your mother's own child, you are adopted, and she does not love you like my mother loves me."

"'Oh, yes she does," was the reply; "my mother chose me, and she chose me after she knew me, and yours didn't."

IF ANYONE SHOULD SURMISE THAT THERE IS NOTHING IN THIS LITTLE BOOK, HE CAN REASSURE HIMSELF BY LOOKING OVER

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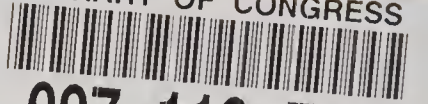
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